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C1236 C1340 C1341 C1343 C1390 C1400 C1410
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C662 C665 C668 C671 C672 C681 C697 C699
C761 C762 C77X C774 C777 C80Y C802
U1S S2415 S2417

(56) Documents cited

WO 87/07894 A1 DE 2704934 A US 4616023 A

(58) Field of search

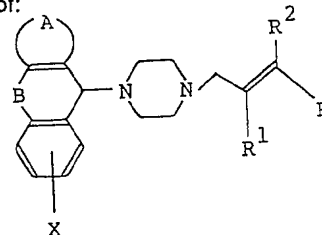
UK CL (Edition J) C2C

INT CL⁴ C07D 295/06 401/04

Chemical Abstracts (CAS On line)

(54) 1-(3-aryl-prop-2-enyl)-4-tricycyl-piperazines

(57) A piperazine derivative represented by the following formula or a salt thereof:



which is useful for curing cerebro-vascular disease and post-cerebro-vascular disease.

In the above formula

A with the carbon atoms to which it is attached represents a pyridine or nitro benzene ring system;

B is CH=CH, CH₂-CH₂, CH₂-O or CH₂-S attached either way;

R is an aryl or retroaryl group and X, R₁ and R₂ are substituents.

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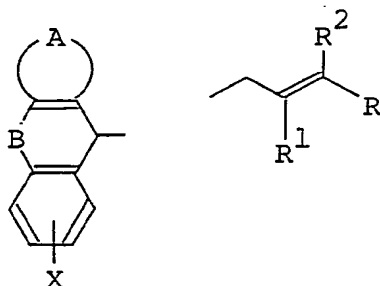
" PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVE OR ITS SALT, 'PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME
AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING THE SAME AS ACTIVE INGREDIENT."

1 This invention relates to a novel piperazine
derivative or a salt thereof, a process for producing
the same, a pharmaceutical composition comprising the
same as an active ingredient and a curing method
5 comprising applying the composition.

Heretofore, cerebro-vasodilators such as
cinnarizine, flunarizine, cinepazide maleate, ifenprodil
tartrate, vinpocetine and the like have been clinically
used for the purpose of curing cerebro-vascular disease
10 and post-cerebro-vascular disease.

However, it cannot be said that these are
sufficient in selectivity to cerebral blood vessel though
they have a vasodilation activity. Accordingly, it has
been desired to develop chemically stable compounds
15 which can selectively dilate cerebral blood vessels and
have an activity to protect cerebral cells from ischemic
invasion.

Under such circumstances, the inventors of
this invention have made extensive research on such
20 compounds to find that piperazine compounds having
groups represented by the following formulas at the 1-
and 4-positions of piperazine ring, respectively:



1 wherein A, B, R, R¹, R² and X are as will be defined
hereinafter, that is, novel piperazine derivatives and
their salts have not only vasodilation activity
excellent in selectivity to cerebral blood vessel but
5 also a cerebral cell-protecting activity and also are
chemically stable and very useful as medicines for
curing cerebro-vascular disease and post-cerebro-vascular
disease.

An object of this invention is to provide a
10 novel piperazine derivative or a salt thereof.

Another object of this invention is to provide
a process for producing a novel piperazine derivative or
a salt thereof.

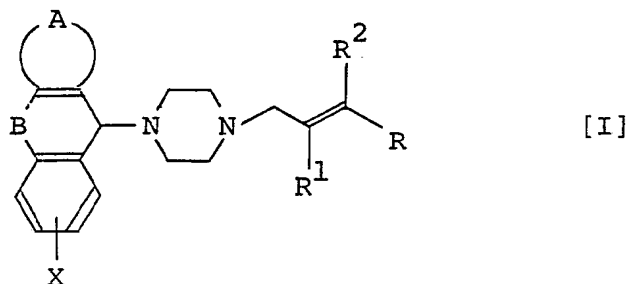
A further object of this invention is to
15 provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising the above
piperazine derivative or a salt thereof as an active
ingredient.

A still further object of this invention is to
provide a method of curing cerebro-vascular disease and
20 post-cerebro-vascular disease by applying the above
piperazine derivative or a salt thereof.

Other objects and advantages of this invention

1 will become apparent from the following description.

According to this invention, there is provided a piperazine derivative represented by the formula [I] or a salt thereof:



5 wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring or form a benzene ring substituted by a nitro group, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a
10 protected or unprotected amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula -CH₂CH₂- or -CH=CH- or a group of the formula -CH₂O- or -CH₂S-, either of which can be in either orientation, R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro
15 group or a lower alkyl group, R² represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents an aryl or heterocyclic group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a protected or
20 unprotected hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a protected or unprotected amino group, a di-(lower alkyl)amino

1 group, a protected or unprotected carboxyl group, a cyano
group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an
aryl group, a lower alkenyloxy group, an aryloxy group,
a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower
5 alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkyl-
sulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower
alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group,
a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl or sulfamoyl
group or a substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl
10 group.

This invention further provides a process for
producing the above compound, a pharmaceutical composi-
tion comprising the compound as an active ingredient
and a method of curing a cerebro-vascular disease and
15 post-cerebro-vascular disease by applying the composi-
tion.

In the present specification, unless otherwise
specified, the term "halogen atom" includes fluorine
atom, chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodine atom and the
20 like; the term "lower alkyl group" means a C₁₋₆alkyl
group such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl,
n-butyl, isobutyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl or the
like; the term "lower alkoxy group" means a C₁₋₆alkyl-O-
group; the term "lower alkenyl group" means a C₂₋₆alkenyl
25 group such as vinyl, propenyl and the like; the term
"lower alkenyloxy group" means a C₂₋₆alkenyl-O- group;
the term "lower alkylthio group" means a C₁₋₆alkyl-S-
group; the term "lower alkylsulfinyl group" means a

- 1 C₁₋₆alkyl-SO- group; the term "lower alkylsulfonyl group" means a C₁₋₆alkyl-SO₂- group; the term "lower alkylsulfonylamino group" means a C₁₋₆alkyl-SO₂NH- group; the term "lower alkoxycarbonyl group" means a
- 5 C₁₋₆alkyl-O-CO- group; the term "lower alkoxycarbonyloxy group" means a C₁₋₆alkyl-O-CO-O- group; the term "di-(lower alkyl)amino group" means a di-(C₁₋₆alkyl)amino group; the term "aryl group" includes phenyl, naphthyl and the like; the term "aryloxy group" includes
- 10 phenyloxy, naphthyloxy and the like; the term "heterocyclic group" means a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group having at least one hetero atom selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atoms such as an unsubstituted or oxo group-substituted
- 15 pyrrolidinyl or morpholinyl group, thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl or the like or a fused heterocyclic group such as benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzotriazolyl, benzothiazolyl,
- 20 benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl, quinolyl, phthalazyl, benzdioxanyl or the like; the term "heterocycloxy group" means a heterocyclic-O- group; the term "lower acyl group" means a C₁₋₆acyl group such as formyl, acetyl, butyryl or the like and the term "lower
- 25 alkylenedioxy group" means a C₁₋₄alkylenedioxy group such as methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy or the like.

In the definition of R, the substituent for the substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl or sulfamoyl

1 group includes lower alkyl groups. Further, the
substituent for the substituted or unsubstituted lower
alkyl group includes halogen atoms, protected or
unprotected hydroxyl groups, a cyano group, protected
5 or unprotected amino groups, a carbamoyl group, protected
or unprotected carboxyl groups, lower alkoxy groups,
lower alkoxycarbonyl groups, aryl groups and heterocyclic
groups. The substituted lower alkyl group may have at
least one of these substituents.

10 The protective group for the hydroxyl, amino
and carboxyl groups include, for example, conventional
protective groups for hydroxyl, amino and carboxyl
groups as mentioned in, for example, Theodora W. Green,
Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis (1981) published
15 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and the like.

The salt of the piperazine derivative of the
formula [I] may be any pharmaceutically acceptable salt,
and includes salts with organic and inorganic acids,
for example, salts with mineral acids such as hydrochloric
20 acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid
and the like; salts with carboxylic acids such as formic
acid, acetic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, malic
acid, tartaric acid, aspartic acid and the like; salts
with sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic acid,
25 benzenesulfonic acid, toluenesulfonic acid,
hydroxybenzenesulfonic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid
and the like; etc.

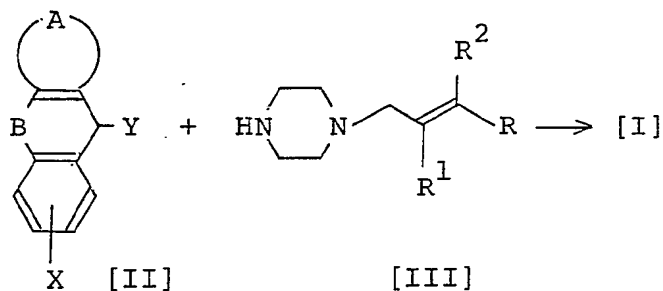
When the piperazine derivative of the formula

1 [I] has isomers, for example, optical isomers,
geometrical isomers, tautomeric isomers and the like,
this invention covers these isomers and also hydrates,
solvates and all crystal forms.

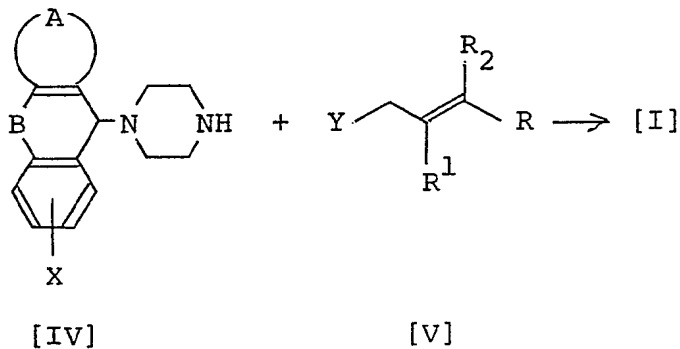
5 Next, an explanation is made of processes
for producing the piperazine derivatives of the formula
[I] and their salts.

The piperazine derivative of the formula [I]
or a salt thereof can be produced in a manner known
10 per se, for example, by the following production
processes:

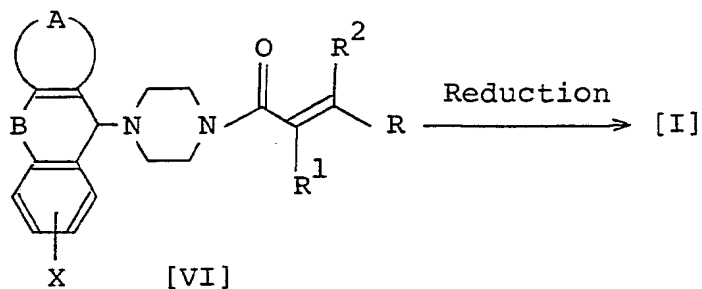
Production Process 1



Production Process 2



1 Production Process 3



In the above formulas, A, B, R¹, R², R and X have the same meanings as defined above, and Y represents a removable group.

5 The removal group which Y represents includes, for example, C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyloxy groups such as methylsulfonyloxy, ethylsulfonyloxy and the like; arylsulfonyloxy groups such as phenylsulfonyloxy, tolylsulfonyloxy and the like and halogen atoms.

10 The production processes indicated by reaction formulas above are explained in more detail below.

Production Process 1

The piperazine derivative of the formula [I] or a salt thereof can be obtained by reacting a compound
15 of the formula [II] with a compound of the formula [III] in the presence or absence of a solvent and a base.

The solvent used in the above reaction may be any solvent as far as it does not adversely affect the reaction, and includes, for example, alcohols such as
20 methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether and the like; aromatic

1 hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and the like;
halogenated hydrocarbons such as methylene chloride,
chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane and the like; ethers
such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane
5 and the like; esters such as ethyl acetate, butyl
acetate and the like; nitriles such as acetonitrile
and the like; amides such as N,N-dimethylformamide,
N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone and the like;
water; etc. These solvents may be used alone or in
10 admixture of two or more.

The base used in the above reaction includes,
for example, tertiary amines such as triethylamine,
N-methylmorpholine, N,N-dimethylaniline, 4-(N,N-
dimethylamino)pyridine and the like; inorganic bases
15 such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium
carbonate, potassium carbonate and the like; etc.

In the above reaction, the amounts of the
compounds of the formula [II] and the base used are
each 0.5 to 3.0 moles per mole of the compound of the
20 formula [III].

The above reaction may usually be carried
out at a temperature of 0° to 100°C for a period of
10 minutes to 24 hours.

Production Process 2

25 The piperazine derivative of the formula [I]
or a salt thereof can also be produced by reacting a
compound of the formula [IV] with a compound of the
formula [V] in the presence or absence of a solvent

1 and a base.

The solvent and the base used in the above reaction include those mentioned in Production Process 1.

5 In the above reaction, the amounts of the compound of the formula [IV] and the base used are each 0.5 to 3.0 moles per mole of the compound of the formula [V].

The above reaction may usually be carried out at a temperature of 0° to 100°C for a period of 10
10 minutes to 24 hours.

Production Process 3

The piperzaine derivative of the formula [I] or a salt thereof can also be produced by reducing a compound of the formula [VI].

15 This reaction is usually carried out in an organic solvent, and the organic solvent includes, for example, aliphatic hydrocarbons such as petroleum ether, hexane and the like; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and the like; ethers such as dimethyl
20 ether, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane and the like; organic acids such as acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid and the like; and alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol and the
like. The above solvents may be used alone or in
25 admixture of two or more.

The reducing agent used in the above reaction includes, for example, lithium aluminum hydride, sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride, sodium borohydride,

1 aluminum hydride, diborane, etc.

In the above reaction, the amount of the reducing agent is 0.5 to 10.0 moles per mole of the compound of the formula [VI].

5 The above reaction may usually be carried out at a temperature of -20° to 100°C for a period of 10 minutes to 12 hours.

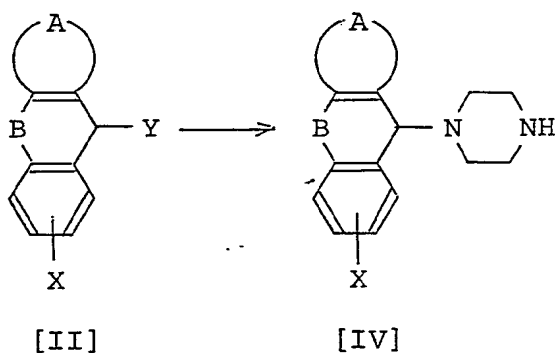
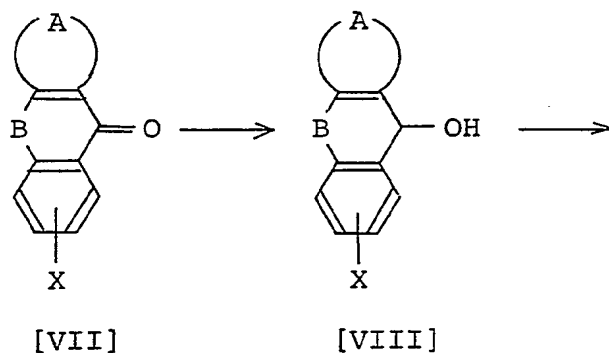
The compounds of the formulas [II], [III], [IV] and [V] may be used in the form of a salt. These salts
10 include the same salts as mentioned as to the salts of the piperazine derivatives of the formula [I].

When the compounds of the formulas [II], [III], [IV], [V] and [VI] have an amino, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, the group may previously be protected with a
15 conventional protective group and after the reaction, the conventional protective group may be removed in a manner known per se.

When the compounds of the formulas [II], [III], [IV], [V] and [VI] have isomers such as optical
20 isomers, geometrical isomers, tautomeric isomers and the like, these isomers may be used instead of the respective compounds. Also, the compounds may be used in the form of a hydrate, a solvate or a crystal.

The compounds of the formulas [II], [III],
25 [IV], [V] and [VI] which are the starting materials for producing the compound of this invention can be produced by, for example, the following methods or a combination of methods known per se.

- 1 (1) Method for preparing the compound of the formula [II] or [IV]



wherein A, B, X and Y have the same meanings as defined above.

- 5 The compound of the formula [VII] can be prepared by, for example, the method described in Japanese Patent Application Kokoku (Publication) No. 14,788/70, Japanese Patent Application Kokai (Laid-Open) No. 41/86 or the like or another method known per se.
- 10 The compound of the formula [VIII] can be prepared by subjecting the compound of the formula [VII] to reduction with a reducing agent such as sodium

1 borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride, aluminum
hydride, diborane or the like.

The compound of the formula [II] can be
prepared by subjecting, for example, a compound of the
5 formula [VIII] to conventional halogenation with a
halogenating agent such as thionyl chloride, thionyl
bromide, phosphorus tribromide or the like; a hydrogen
halide such as hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide or
the like; or a combination of carbon tetrabromide with
10 triphenylphosphine, or alternatively to sulfonylation
with methanesulfonyl chloride or toluenesulfonyl
chloride.

The compound of the formula [II] thus obtained
can be used without isolation in the subsequent
15 reaction.

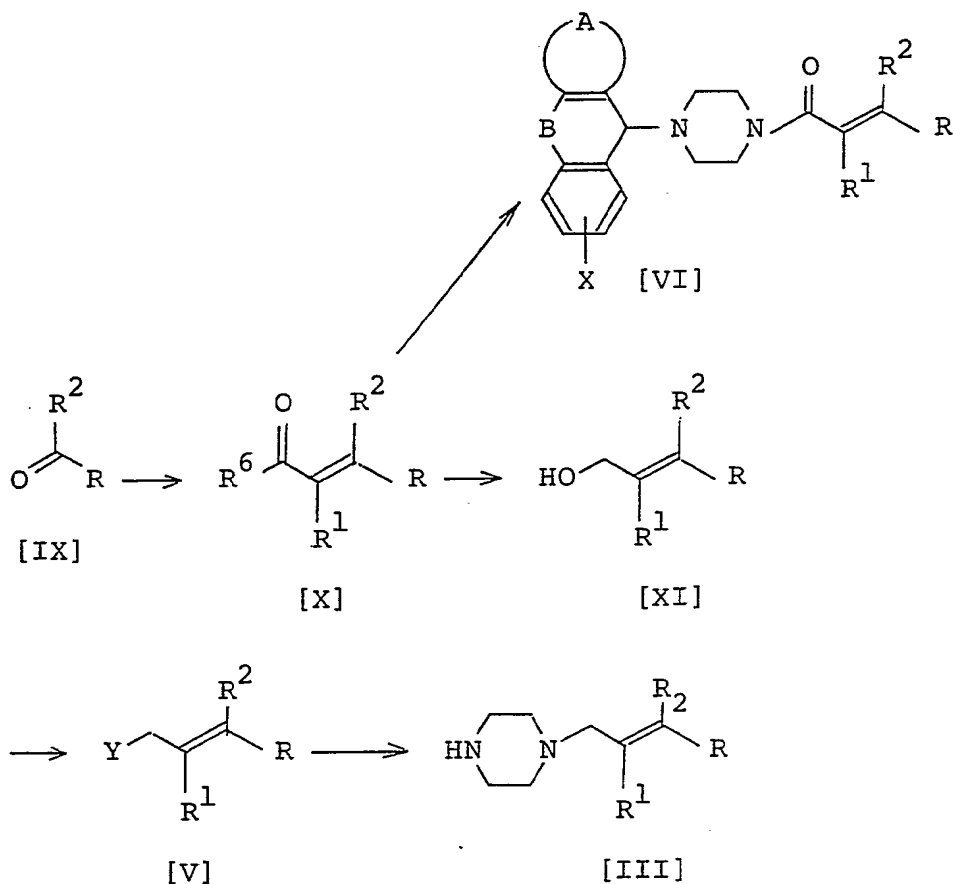
The compound of the formula [IV] can be
prepared by reacting the compound of the formula [II]
with piperazine in the same manner as in Production
Process 1 or 2 described above.

20 The compounds of the formulas [II], [IV],
[VII] and [VIII] can also be used in the form of a salt.
The salts include the same salts as mentioned as to
the salt of the piperazine derivative of the formula
[I].

25 The compounds of the formulas [VII], [VIII]
and [II] in which X is a hydroxyl or amino group can
previously be subjected to protection of the hydroxyl
or amino group with a conventional protective group and,

1 after the reaction, the protective group can be removed
in a manner known per se.

(2) Method for preparing the compound of the formula
[III], [V] or [VI]



5 wherein A, B, R^1 , R^2 , R, X and Y have the same meanings
as defined above and R^6 represents a hydrogen atom, a
halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group
or a lower alkoxycarbonyloxy group.

The compound of the formula [IX] can be
10 prepared by, for example, the method disclosed in Journal
of Chemical Society of Japan, vol. 86, No. 8, pp.

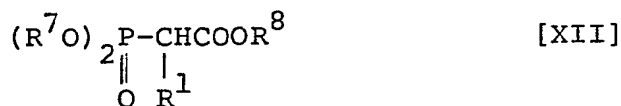
1 860-863 (1965) or another method known per se.

The compound of the formula [X] in which R⁶ is a hydrogen atom can be prepared by subjecting a compound of the formula [IX] and acetaldehyde to the
5 Claisen-Schmitt condensation.

The compound of the formula [X] in which R⁶ is a hydroxyl group can be prepared by subjecting a compound of the formula [IX] and malonic acid to the Knoevenagel condensation.

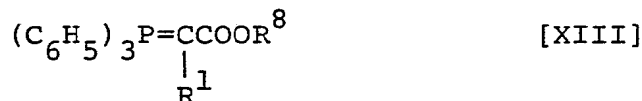
10 The compound of the formula [X] in which R⁶ is a halogen atom can be prepared by reacting the compound of the formula [X] in which R⁶ is a hydroxyl group with a halogenating agent such as thionyl chloride, thionyl bromide, oxalyl chloride, phosphorus
15 oxychloride or the like.

The compound of the formula [X] in which R⁶ is a lower alkoxy group can be prepared by subjecting, for example, the compound of the formula [IX] to conventional Wittig reaction. The Wittig reagent to be
20 used in the Wittig reaction includes a sodium or lithium derivative of a dialkyl phosphonate represented by the formula [XII]:



wherein R¹ has the same meaning as defined above and R⁷ and R⁸, which may be the same or different, represent

- 1 lower alkyl groups, (prepared by reacting a dialkyl phosphonate with sodium hydride or lithium bromide and triethylamine) and a phosphorane compound represented by the formula [XIII]:



- 5 wherein R^1 and R^8 have the same meanings as defined above.

The compound of the formula [X] in which R^6 is a lower alkoxy carbonyloxy group can be prepared by reacting the compound of the formula [X] in which R^6 is a hydroxyl group with a lower alkoxy carbonyl chloride.

The compound of the formula [X] obtained can be used without isolation in the subsequent reaction.

- The compound of the formula [XI] can be prepared by subjecting the compound of the formula [X] to conventional reduction with a reducing agent such as sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride, diisobutylaluminum hydride or the like.

- The compound of the formula [V] can be prepared by subjecting the compound of the formula [XI] to conventional halogenation with a halogenating agent such as thionyl chloride, thionyl bromide, phosphorus tribromide or the like or a combination of triphenylphosphine and carbon tetrabromide or to halogenation

1 or sulfonylation with methanesulfonyl chloride or
toluenesulfonyl chloride.

The compound of the formula [V] obtained can
be used without isolation in the subsequent reaction.

5 The compound of the formula [III] can be
prepared by reacting the compound of the formula [V]
with piperazine in the same manner as in Production
Process 1 or 2.

The compound of the formula [VI] can be
10 prepared by reacting the compound of the formula [X]
with the compound of the formula [IV] in the presence
or absence of a dehydrating agent, such as N,N'-
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, diethylphosphoryl acid
cyanide or the like or in the same manner as in
15 Production Process 1 or 2.

The compounds of the formulas [IX], [X], [XI],
[V], [VI] and [III] in which R is a phenyl group
substituted by a hydroxyl, amino or carboxyl group can
be previously subjected to protection of the hydroxyl,
20 amino or carboxyl group with a conventional protective
group and, after the reaction, the conventional
protective group can be removed in a manner known per
se.

The piperazine derivative of the formula [I]
25 or a salt thereof thus obtained can be isolated and
purified by a conventional method such as extraction,
crystallization, column chromatography or the like.

The piperazine derivative of the formula [I]

1 or a salt thereof can be converted into another
piperazine derivative of the formula [I] or a salt
thereof by a combination of means known per se such as
oxidation, reduction, condensation, substitution,
5 dehydration, hydrolysis and the like.

When the compound of this invention is used
as a medicine, the compound can be orally or parenterally
administered as it is or in admixture with an additive
such as a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier
10 or diluent in the form of tablets, capsules, granules,
fine granules, powder or injection. The dosage of the
compound, when administered orally, is usually about 10
to 600 mg per adult a day, and this amount is
administered at one time or in several portions, and
15 may be varied depending upon the age, weight and
symptom of a patient.

Next, the pharmacological activity of typical
compounds of this invention is explained in detail
below. The compounds of this invention shown in Table
20 1 where subjected to the following test in the form
of a hydrochloride to obtain the results shown in each
test item.

Test compounds

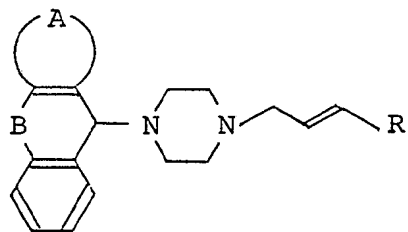


Table 1

No.	A	B	R
1	N=CH-CH=CH		
2	CH=N-CH=CH	"	
3	N=CH-CH=CH	"	
4	"	"	
5	"	"	
6	"	"	

Table 1 (Cont'd)


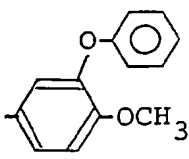
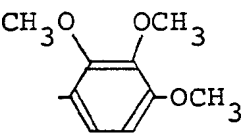
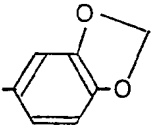
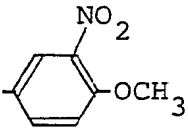
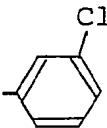
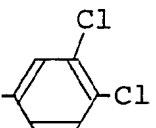
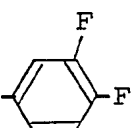
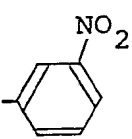
No.	A	B	R
7	N=CH-CH=CH		
8	"	"	
9	"	"	
10	"	"	
11	"	"	
12	"	"	
13	"	"	
14	"	"	

Table 1 (Cont'd)


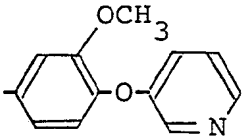
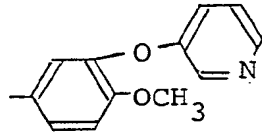
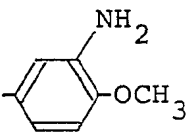
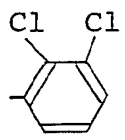
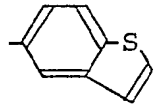
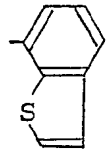
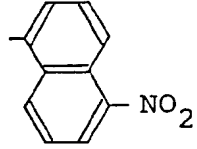

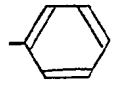

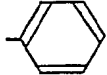
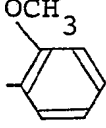

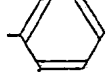

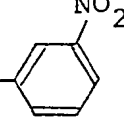
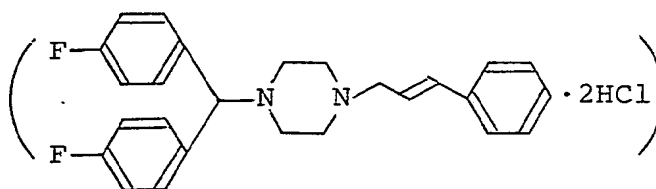
No.	(A)	B	R
15	N=CH-CH=CH		
16	"	"	
17	"	"	
18	"	"	
19	"	"	
20	"	"	
21	"	"	
22	"		

Table 1 (Cont'd)

No.	A	B	R
23	$\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\overset{\text{NO}_2}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}=\text{CH}$		
24	"	"	
25	"		
26	"		

Control compound A: Flunarizine dihydrochloride



1 1. Vertebral Blood Flow Increasing Activity

Mongrel dogs of both sexes weighing from 12 to 20 kg were anesthetized with sodium pentobarbital.

Vertebral blood flow (VBF) and femoral blood
5 flow (FBF) were measured by an electromagnetic flowmeter (MFV-2100 and MFV-3100, Nihon Kohden).

Test compound solutions were injected intravenously in a volume of 0.2 ml/kg.

The increased rate of VBF by 1 mg/kg of
10 papaverine hydrochloride was regarded as 100%, and 50% effective doses (ED_{50}) of test compounds were determined.

Also, the ratio of percent increase of VBF to FBF elicited by test compounds were indicated as an index of cerebral vessel selectivity.

15 The test compounds were dissolved in a physiological saline solution.

However, each of the test compounds Nos. 7, 23, 24, 25 and 26 was dissolved in an aqueous solution containing 10% of dimethylsulfoxide and 10% of
20 Cremophor EL (Sigma) at a concentration of 15 mg/ml and the control compound A (flunarizine) was dissolved in an aqueous solution containing 20% of dimethylsulfoxide and 20% of Cremophor EL at a concentration of 15 mg/ml. Thereafter, the resulting solution was
25 diluted with a physiological saline solution to the desired concentration. Each study was carried out using 2-5 dogs per group.

The results obtained are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Test compound No.	VBF ED ₅₀ (mg/kg)	Cerebral vessel selectivity
2	0.34	8.8
3	0.30	5.0
4	0.22	3.0
5	0.30	8.8
7	0.11	16.7
8	0.14	4.5
9	0.45	6.9
10	0.17	9.1
12	0.30	5.6
14	0.30	3.8
15	0.18	4.6
16	0.15	3.6
18	0.30	10.4
19	0.32	4.1
20	0.36	4.1
21	0.33	3.4
22	0.15	5.4
23	0.32	5.0
24	0.35	14.3
25	0.28	10.6
26	0.28	4.4
Control compd. A	0.28	2.1

1 2. Protective Effect against Hypobaric Hypoxia
According to the method described by Nakanishi
et al., [Life Sci. Vol. 13, 467-474 (1973)], male ICR
mice, weighing 20 to 25 g, were placed inside a closed
5 chamber and the inside pressure was rapidly reduced
to 210 mmHg.

Each mouse was given 80 mg/kg of test compound
orally one or two hours before the mice were placed
under the hypobaric condition, and the survival time
10 was measured.

The test compounds were dissolved in a
physiological saline solution. However, the test
compounds Nos. 7 and 23 were dissolved in an aqueous
solution containing 5% of dimethylsulfoxide and 5% of
15 Cremophor EL, and the control compound A (flunarizine)
was dissolved in a 1.5% aqueous tartaric acid solution
and then they were administered. Each study was
carried out using 20 mice per group.

The protective effect against hypobaric
hypoxie was determined as a ratio of the survival time
of the group to which the test compounds was administered
to that of the group to which an aqueous solution
containing 5% of dimethylsulfoxide and 5% of Cremophor
EL, the latter being indicated as 100.

The results obtained are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Test compd. No.	1	3	6	7	9	11	12	13	14	17	19	20	23	A (control)
Survival time (ratio)	180	136	135	158	155	146	129	148	139	143	138	142	205	61

1 3. Acute Toxicity

A test compounds were intravenously administered to a group of three male ICR mice, weighing 20 to 26 g. The mortality was determined.

5 The test compounds were dissolved in a physiological saline solution. However, the test compound Nos. 7, 23 and 24 were dissolved in an aqueous solution containing 10% of dimethylsulfoxide and 10% of Cremophor EL and flunarizine was dissolved in 0.1 M
10 aqueous lactic acid solution.

As a result, it was confirmed that concerning the test compounds Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24 and flunarizine, no death case was found at 25 mg/kg.

15 From the above results, it can be seen that the compound of this invention has not only excellent cerebral vessel selectivity and protective effect against cerebral hypoxia but also low toxicity.

As mentioned above, the compound of this
20 invention is a very useful compound as a medicine for curing cerebro-vascular disease and post-cerebro-vascular disease.

This invention is explained in more detail referring to Reference Examples, Examples and Preparation
25 Examples. However, this invention is not restricted to these Examples.

In the Examples, the mixing ratio of mixed solvent is by volume in all cases. As the carrier in

1 column chromatography, there was used a silica gel
(Kieselgel 60, Art. 7734 manufactured by Merck Co.).

The following abbreviations are used in the

Examples:

5 Me: Methyl
Et: Ethyl
i-Pr: Isopropyl
Ac: Acetyl
IPA: Isopropyl alcohol
10 IPE: Diisopropyl ether
t-Bu: tert-Butyl
EtOH: Ethanol
AcOEt: Ethyl acetate
THF: Tetrahydrofuran
15 Ph: Phenyl
Tri: Triphenylmethyl
Si~~+~~ : tert-Butyldimethylsilyl

In Tables and description sentences, the
materials shown in parentheses () refer to solvents
20 used for recrystallization.

Reference Example 1

(1) A mixture consisting of 15.1 g of methyl
2-methylnicotinate, 36.0 g of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and
15.0 g of anhydrous zinc chloride was stirred for 30
25 minutes at 180°C. The resulting reaction mixture was
cooled to room temperature. Thereto were added 151 ml
of a 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and 100 ml

1 of toluene. The resulting mixture was stirred. The
insolubles were removed by filtration. An aqueous layer
was separated, washed with toluene and then adjusted
to pH 5.0 with acetic acid. The resulting crystals
5 were collected by filtration and dried to obtain 13.2 g
of 2-(p-methylstyryl)nicotinic acid. It was recrystal-
lized from ethanol to obtain 10.6 g of colorless
crystals having a melting point of 208-209°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2380, 1625, 1560, 1420, 1260,
10 1140, 965, 800

(2) 9.56 g of 2-(p-methylstyryl)nicotinic acid
was dissolved in 190 ml of ethanol and 3.3 ml of
concentrated hydrochloric acid. To the solution was
added 1.00 g of 5% palladium-carbon (catalyst), and
15 the mixture was subjected to hydrogenation at 40°C at
atmospheric pressure. The reaction mixture was filtered
to remove the catalyst, and the filtrate was subjected
to distillation under reduced pressure to remove the
solvent. To the resulting residue was added 100 ml of
20 water and the mixture was adjusted to pH 5.0 with a 10%
aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The resulting
crystals were collected by filtration and dried to
obtain 8.58 g of 2-(p-methylphenethyl)nicotinic acid.
It was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 7.72 g of
25 colorless crystals having a melting point of 172-173°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2350, 1580, 1250, 1140, 1080,
770

(3) A mixture consisting of 7.23 g of 2-(p-methyl-

1 phenethyl)nicotinic acid and 94.00 g of polyphosphoric
acid was stirred for 1 hour at 140°C. The reaction
mixture was poured into 94 ml of concentrated ammonia
water with ice-cooling. To the resulting mixture was
5 added carbon tetrachloride, and the organic layer was
separated and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate.
The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
pressure to obtain 5.95 g of brown oily 7-methyl-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one.

10 IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3020, 2910, 1640, 1600, 1575,
1435, 1290

The following compound was obtained in a
similar manner.

o 7-Chloro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-
15 pyridin-5-one

Melting point: 140-142°C (AcOEt)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1620, 1570, 1310, 1285, 840,
800

Reference Example 2

20 (1) 6.06 g of thiophenol was dissolved in 50 ml of
N,N-dimethylformamide. To the solution was added 3.09 g
of potassium hydroxide. The resulting mixture was
stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. To the reaction
mixture was added 8.96 g of 6-nitrophthalide. The
25 mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 50°C. The resulting
reaction mixture was mixed with 100 ml of water, and
the mixture was adjusted to pH 2 with dilute hydrochloric

1 acid and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract
was washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium
chloride solution in this order and then dried over
anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed
5 by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue
was purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
chloroform/methanol = 30/1) to obtain 7.20 g of
yellow crystals of 5-nitro-2-phenylthiomethylbenzoic
acid having a melting point of 132-136°C.

10 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2800, 1680, 1600, 1520, 1340

(2) 7.0 g of 5-nitro-2-phenylthiomethylbenzoic
acid was dissolved in 70 ml of chlorobenzene. 70 g of
polyphosphoric acid was added to the solution. The
resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 125°C.
15 The reaction mixture was poured into 200 ml of ice
water, and the resulting mixture was extracted with
ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with a 5% aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution, water and a saturated aqueous
sodium chloride solution in this order and then dried
20 over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was
removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The
residue was purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
chloroform) to obtain 2.5 g of yellow crystals of 9-
nitro-6,11-dihydrodibenzo[b,e]thiepin-11-one having
25 a melting point of 154-157°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1630, 1580, 1510, 1340, 1260

1 Reference Example 3

4.14 g of 5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-
pyridin-5-one was added to 20.7 ml of fuming nitric
acid with ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for
5 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was
poured into 100 ml of ice water. The resulting mixture
was neutralized with potassium carbonate and then
extracted with chloroform. The extract was washed with
water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The
10 solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
pressure. The residue was recrystallized from
chloroform to obtain 1.90 g of yellow crystals of 7-
nitro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one
having a melting point of 218-219°C.

15 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1610, 1590, 1505, 1340

The following compound was obtained in a
similar manner.

o 2-Nitro-6,11-dihydrodibenz[b,e]oxepin-11-one

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1600, 1510, 1350, 1330,
20 1290, 1270, 990

Reference Example 4

4.46 g of 7-methyl-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo-
[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one was dissolved in
22 ml of ethanol. To the solution was added 0.39 g
25 of sodium borohydride with water-cooling. The resulting
mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.
To the reaction mixture was added 44 ml of water.

1 The resulting crystals were collected by filtration and
dried to obtain 4.19 g of 5-hydroxy-7-methyl-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine. They
were recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 3.90 g of
5 colorless crystals having a melting point of 202-203°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3120, 1565, 1430, 1040, 810

NMR (d_6 -DMSO) δ value:

2.24 (3H,s), 3.20 (4H,bs), 6.02 (2H,bs),
6.86 - 7.30 (4H,m),
10 7.90 (1H,dd,J=8Hz,J=2Hz),
8.30 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

Reference Example 5

In a manner similar to that in Reference
Example 4, there was obtained 5-hydroxy-7-nitro-10,11-
15 dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine having
a melting point of 222-223°C (ethanol).

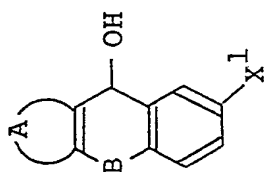
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3050, 1580, 1520, 1430, 1340,
1040

NMR (CDCl_3 - d_6 -DMSO) δ value:

20 3.20 (4H,bs), 6.20 (2H,bs),
6.90 - 7.40 (2H,m), 7.75 - 8.10 (2H,m),
8.10 - 8.60 (2H,m)

The compounds shown in Table 4 were obtained
in a similar manner.

Table 4



A\	B<	X¹	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
N=CH-CH=CH*1		-NHAc	228 - 229 (EtOH)	3400, 3230, 1670, 1585, 1535, 1490, 1430, 1400, 1305, 810
N=CH-CH=CH*2		-OSi	170 - 171 (IPE)	3100, 1490, 1280, 860
N=CH-CH=CH\		-NO ₂	247 - 249 (decomposed) (CHCl ₃ -EtOH)	3050, 2800, 1570, 1520, 1340, 1050, 860, 810
N=CH-CH=CH\		-Cl	245 - 250 (EtOH-H ₂ O)	3125, 1250, 1085, 1050, 850, 820

Table 4 (Cont'd)

\nearrow A\	B \leftrightsquigarrow	X ¹	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
$\begin{array}{c} \text{NO}_2 \\ \\ \nearrow\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{C}=\text{CH}\backslash \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \text{S} \\ \diagdown \end{array}$	-H	182 - 183 (AcOEt)	3420, 1520, 1340, 1180, 1030, 750
$\begin{array}{c} \text{NO}_2 \\ \\ \nearrow\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{C}=\text{CH}\backslash \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \text{O} \\ \diagdown \end{array}$	-H	181 - 183 (EtOH-THF)	3470, 1600, 1560, 1480, 1300, 1220
$\begin{array}{c} \text{NO}_2 \\ \\ \nearrow\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{C}=\text{CH}\backslash \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}$	-H	152 - 156 (EtOH-H ₂ O)	3250, 1515, 1335, 1180, 1035, 750

- *1 As the starting material, there was used 7-acetylamino-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]-cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one having a melting point of 131-133°C obtained by reacting 7-amino-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one with acetic anhydride.
- *2 As the starting material, there was used 7-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one of oily form obtained by reacting 7-hydroxy-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-5-one with tert-butyltrimethylsilyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine.

1 Reference Example 6

(1) 21.1 g of 5-hydroxy-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo-
[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine was suspended in 100 ml
of methylene chloride. To the suspension was added
5 35.7 g of thionyl chloride with water-cooling. The
resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room tem-
perature. The solvent was removed by distillation under
reduced pressure to obtain crystals of 5-chloro-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine
10 hydrochloride. The crystals were suspended in 100 ml
of methylene chloride.

(2) The suspension obtained in the above (1) was
added to a solution of 43.1 g of anhydrous piperazine
dissolved in 430 ml of methylene chloride, at -20°C.
15 The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature.
The reaction mixture was washed with water. 250 ml of
water was added thereto and the mixture was adjusted
to pH 3.0 with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The
aqueous layer was separated, washed with methylene
20 chloride, and adjusted to pH 10.0 with a 10% aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution. The resulting crystals were
collected by filtration and dried to obtain 23.7 g of
colorless crystals of 5-(piperazin-1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-
5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine dihydrate having
25 a melting point of 93-94°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3400, 3230, 1440, 1315, 1135,

1 NMR (CDCl₃) δ value:
2.14 - 2.30 (4H,m), 2.65 - 3.33 (6H,m),
3.54 - 4.52 (m) } 3H,
3.90 (s) }
5 6.82 - 7.23 (5H,m),
7.41 (1H,dd,J=7Hz,J=2Hz),
8.36 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

Water content (Karl Fischer's method):

11.19% (calculated: 11.42%)

10 The following compound was obtained in a
similar manner.

o 3-Nitro-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-
dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene

Melting point: 227 - 229°C (decomposed)

15 (benzene)

IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 2920, 2780, 1515, 1440, 1340,
1130, 1090, 1000, 830, 800, 775

Reference Example 7

(1) 16.6 g of methyl o-anisate was dissolved in
20 100 ml of trifluoroacetic acid. Thereto was added 14.0
g of hexamethylenetetramine with ice-cooling. The
mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. The solvent was
removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The
residue was poured into 120 ml of water. The mixture
25 was neutralized with sodium hydrogencarbonate and then
extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed
with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride

1 solution in this order and then dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified
by a column chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/ethyl
5 acetate = 2/1) to obtain 16.1 g of methyl 5-formyl-
2-methoxybenzoate. It was recrystallized from
diisopropyl ether to obtain 14.0 g of colorless crystals
having a melting point of 85-86°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1700, 1680, 1435, 1265, 1210,
1010, 820

(2) 13.6 g of methyl 5-formyl-2-methoxybenzoate
was dissolved in 68 ml of ethanol. Thereto was added
24 ml of an aqueous solution containing 4.0 g of
potassium hydroxide. The mixture was stirred for 1
15 hour at room temperature. The solvent was removed by
distillation under reduced pressure to obtain potassium
5-formyl-2-methoxybenzoate.

(3) The potassium 5-formyl-2-methoxybenzoate
obtained in the above (2) was suspended in 68 ml of
20 N,N-dimethylformamide. To the suspension was added
9.1 g of ethyl chlorocarbonate at -15°C. The mixture
was stirred for 1 hour at the same temperature. The
reaction mixture was added to 68 ml of concentrated
ammonia water with ice-cooling. The resulting mixture
25 was stirred for 1 hour at the same temperature. 136 ml
of water was added to the reaction mixture. The
resulting crystals were collected by filtration and
dried to obtain 6.3 g of 5-formyl-2-methoxybenzamide.

1 It was recrystallized from a mixed solvent of chloroform
and ethyl acetate to obtain 4.7 g of colorless crystals
having a melting point of 150-153°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3400, 1700, 1660, 1580, 1435,
5 1260, 1205, 1020, 820

Reference Example 8

(1) 3.92 g of 3-dimethoxymethylbenzoic acid and
2.22 g of triethylamine were dissolved in 40 ml of
methylene chloride. To the solution was dropwise added
10 2.28 g of ethyl chlorocarbonate at -30° to -20°C. The
mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temper-
ature. The mixture was then cooled to -55°C, and 5.00 g
of hydrazine hydrate was added thereto. The temperature
of the mixture was elevated to room temperature. The
15 methylene chloride layer was separated, washed with
water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution
in this order and dried over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under
reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a column
20 chromatography (eluant: chloroform/ethanol = 30/1)
to obtain 4.13 g of colorless oily 3-dimethoxymethyl-
benzhydrazide.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3300, 2925, 1630, 1330, 1100,
1050, 750

25 (2) 2.1 g of 3-dimethoxymethylbenzhydrazide and
12.7 g of methyl orthoformate were reacted at atmospheric
pressure for 24 hours while distilling off the methanol

1 formed. Excessive methyl orthoformate was removed by
distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was
purified by a column chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/
ethyl acetate = 3/1) to obtain 1.35 g of colorless
5 oily 2-(3-dimethoxymethylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2925, 1360, 1200, 1100, 1050,
720

(3) 1.10 g of 2-(3-dimethoxymethylphenyl)-1,3,4-
oxadiazole was dissolved in 8.8 ml of ethyl acetate.

10 To the solution was added 8 ml of water. The mixture
was adjusted to pH 1.5 with dilute hydrochloric acid and
stirred for 4 hours at room temperature. The reaction
mixture was neutralized with sodium hydrogencarbonate.
The organic layer was separated, washed with water and
15 a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this
order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The
solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
pressure. The residue was recrystallized from
diisopropyl ether to obtain 740 mg of colorless
20 crystals of 2-(3-formylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole having
a melting point of 124-125°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3150, 1690, 1190, 1100, 730

Reference Example 9

5.00 g of 6-bromoindole was added to 25 ml of
25 N,N-dimethylformamide. To the mixture was added 4.37 g
of iodomethane in the presence of 1.12 g of sodium
hydride (purity: 60%). The resulting mixture was stirred

1 for 1 hour at room temperature to obtain 5.67 g of
6-bromo-1-methylindole. 2.10 g of this compound was
dissolved in 21 ml of diethyl ether. Into the solution
was dropwise added 7.0 ml of a 1.5 M n-hexane solution
5 of n-butyllithium at -45° to -40°C in a nitrogen
atmosphere. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1
hour at room temperature. To the reaction mixture was
added 1.46 g of N,N-dimethylformamide at -30° to -20°C.
The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same tem-
10 perature. The temperature of the reaction mixture was
elevated to room temperature. 30 ml of water and 10 ml
of ethyl acetate were added thereto. The mixture was
adjusted to pH 8.0 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The
organic layer was separated, washed with water and a
15 saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this
order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate.
The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
pressure. The residue was purified by a column
chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 10/1)
20 to obtain 1.09 g of light brown solid 6-formyl-1-
methylindole.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1670, 1600, 1300, 1180, 830,
740

The following compound was obtained in a
25 similar manner.

o 7-Formyl-1-methylindole

Melting point: 79-80°C

1 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1655, 1290, 1245, 1090, 995,
795, 775, 730

Reference Example 10

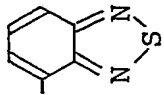
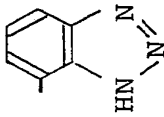
8.16 g of 2,5-dimethylbenzothiazole was
5 dissolved in 50 ml of carbon tetrachloride. To the
solution were added 8.9 g of N-bromosuccinimide and 82
mg of benzoyl peroxide. The mixture was refluxed for
3 hours. The resulting insolubles were removed by
filtration. The solvent of the filtrate was removed by
10 distillation under reduced pressure to obtain 5-
bromomethyl-2-methylbenzothiazole. It was suspended in
100 ml of 50% acetic acid. To the suspension was added
14.00 g of hexamethylenetetramine, and the mixture was
refluxed for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was mixed
15 with 200 ml of water. The resulting mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed
with a saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate
solution, water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride
solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous
20 magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distilla-
tion under reduced pressure. The residue was purified
by a column chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/ethyl
acetate = 3/1) to obtain 3.54 g of colorless crystals
of 2-methyl-5-formylbenzothiazole having a melting
25 point of 92-94°C.

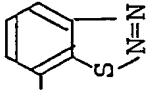
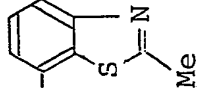
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1680, 1595, 1280, 1170

- 1 The compounds shown in Table 5 were obtained in a similar manner.

Table 5



R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
	99-101 (IPE)	1675, 1520, 1410, 1240, 800, 755
	220-223 (AcOEt)	3260, 1660, 1605, 1245, 1025, 755

R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
	139-142 (AcOEt)	1670, 1380, 1290, 1050, 860, 800
	100-101 (EtOH)	1670, 1560, 1520, 1380, 1270, 1230, 1180, 790

1 Reference Example 11

(1) 2.40 g of sodium hydride (purity: 60%) was suspended in 60 ml of tetrahydrofuran. To the suspension was dropwise added 13.5 g of ethyl diethylphosphono-
5 acetate with ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. To the resulting reaction mixture was dropwise added a solution of 9.06 g of 4-methoxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde dissolved in 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran, with ice-cooling. The mixture was
10 stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was added 100 ml of ethyl acetate and 50 ml of water, and the organic layer was separated. The organic layer was washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this order, and
15 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure to obtain ethyl (E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)acrylate.
(2) The ethyl (E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)-acrylate obtained in the above (1) was dissolved in
20 150 ml of tetrahydrofuran. To the solution was dropwise added 91.5 ml of a 1 M toluene solution of diisobutylaluminum hydride, at -70° to -65°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at the same temperature. To the reaction mixture were added
25 100 ml of water and 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The resulting insolubles were removed by filtration. An organic layer was separated from the filtrate, washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride

1 solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure to obtain 9.01 g of
(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl alcohol. It was
5 recrystallized from benzene to obtain 8.02 g of colorless
crystals having a melting point of 78-79°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3300, 1610, 1520, 1350, 1265,
1000, 960

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

10 1.62 (1H,bs), 3.95 (3H,s), 4.31 (2H,d,J=4Hz),
6.25 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=4Hz),
6.62 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 7.02 (1H,d,J=9Hz),
7.53 (1H,dd,J=9Hz,J=2Hz), 7.83 (1H,d,J=2Hz)

Reference Example 12

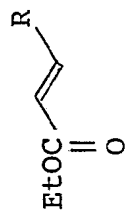
15 9.86 g of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate and
4.86 g of triethylamine were added to a solution of
3.89 g of lithium bromide dissolved in 80 ml of tetra-
hydrofuran, in a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was
stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature. To the
20 reaction mixture was added 6.09 g of 4-methylthio-
benzaldehyde, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours
at the same temperature. The resulting precipitate was
removed by filtration. The filtrate was mixed with
60 ml of ethyl acetate. The mixture was washed with
25 water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution
in this order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under

1 reduced pressure to obtain 7.67 g of ethyl (E)-3-(4-methylthiophenyl)acrylate. It was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain 7.17 g of colorless crystals having a melting point of 45-46°C.

5 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1700, 1620, 1580, 1485, 1305, 1205, 1170, 1090, 1030, 1000, 805

The compounds shown in Table 6 were obtained in a similar manner.

Table 6



R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
	135-137 (IPE)	1720, 1620, 1260, 1220, 1030, 800
	160-162 (IPE)	3150, 1710, 1630, 1240, 1160, 1095, 800

R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
	56-57	3060, 2960, 1710, 1640, 1530, 1365, 1315, 1215, 1190, 985, 835
	64-65	1700, 1670, 1350, 1310, 1250, 1180, 1030
	137-141 (IPE)	3200, 1670, 1630, 1320, 1280, 1200

1 Reference Example 13

(1) 13.2 g of ethyl (E)-3-(4-isopropyl-3-nitrophenyl)acrylate was dissolved in 330 ml of 80% ethanol. Thereto were added 27.9 g of an iron powder
5 and 4.17 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid at room temperature. The mixture was refluxed for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralized with sodium hydrogencarbonate. The resulting insolubles were removed by filtration and the filtrate was subjected to distil-
10 lation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. To the residue were added 100 ml of water and 200 ml of diethyl ether. The mixture was adjusted to pH 1.0 with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The resulting crystals were filtered. The crystals obtained and the
15 separated aqueous layer obtained from the filtrate were combined and neutralized with sodium hydrogencarbonate. Then, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this order and
20 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure to obtain 10.0 g of brown oily ethyl (E)-3-(3-amino-4-isopropyl-phenyl)acrylate.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3400, 2960, 1710, 1630, 1180

25 (2) 4.67 g of ethyl (E)-3-(3-amino-4-isopropyl-phenyl)acrylate was dissolved in 46.7 ml of acetic acid. To the solution was added 46.7 ml of 2 N hydrochloric acid with ice-cooling. To the mixture was

1 dropwise added 10 ml of an aqueous solution containing
1.52 g of sodium nitrite. The mixture was stirred for
30 minutes at the same temperature. The reaction
mixture was added to 30 ml of 6 N hydrochloric acid
5 solution containing 2.18 g of cuprous chloride, with
ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at the
same temperature and then for 2 hours at room temper-
ature. To the reaction mixture was added 100 ml of
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated and
10 washed with water. Thereto was added 50 ml of water.
The mixture was adjusted to about pH 7 with sodium
hydrogencarbonate. The organic layer was separated,
washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride
solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous
15 magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure. The residue was
purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 20/1) to obtain 3.57 g of
colorless oily ethyl (E)-3-(3-chloro-4-isopropylphenyl)-
20 acrylate.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 1715, 1635, 1310, 1175

Reference Example 14

(1) 10.9 g of ethyl (E)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)acrylate
was dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol and 5 ml of dioxane.
25 To the solution was dropwise added 8.8 g of bromine in
2 hours at 15° to 20°C. The mixture was stirred for
1 hour at the same temperature. The solvent was removed

1 by distillation under reduced pressure to obtain ethyl
(E)-3-[3-(2-bromoacetyl)phenyl]acrylate.

(2) The ethyl (E)-3-[3-(2-bromoacetyl)phenyl]-
acrylate obtained in the above (1) was dissolved in
5 50 ml of formamide. The solution was refluxed for 1
hour. The reaction mixture was mixed with 100 ml of
water. The mixture was extracted with chloroform.
The extract was washed with water and dried over
anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed
10 by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue
was purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
chloroform/ethanol = 20/1) to obtain 6.05 g of light
yellow oily ethyl (E)-3-[3-(4-imidazolyl)phenyl]-
acrylate.

15 IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2970, 1700, 1635, 1305, 1190

Reference Example 15

(1) 1.91 g of ethyl (E)-3-(3-aminophenyl)acrylate
and 1.11 g of triethylamine were dissolved in 28 ml of
methylene chloride. To the solution was added 1.48 g
20 of 4-chlorobutyl chloride at -60°C . The mixture was
stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. To the
reaction mixture was added 20 ml of water. The organic
layer was separated, washed with 20 ml of a saturated
aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over
25 anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed
by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue
was recrystallized from diisopropyl ether to obtain

1 2.64 g of colorless crystals of ethyl (E)-3-[3-(4-chlorobutyrylamino)phenyl]acrylate having a melting point of 99-100°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3350, 1680, 1475, 1270, 1220,

5

800

(2) 1.48 g of ethyl (E)-3-[3-(4-chlorobutyrylamino)-phenyl]acrylate was dissolved in 15 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide. To the solution was added 0.23 g of sodium hydride (purity: 60%) with ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was mixed with 50 ml of ice water and 50 ml of ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated, washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from a mixed solvent of isopropyl alcohol and diisopropyl ether to obtain 1.04 g of colorless crystals of ethyl (E)-3-[3-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)phenyl]acrylate having a melting point of 88-89°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1680, 1635, 1450, 1300, 1190,

790

Reference Example 16

25 1.73 g of (E)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)acrylic acid was suspended in 8.7 ml of tetrahydrofuran. To the suspension was added 1.11 g of triethylamine. To the

1 mixture was dropwise added a solution of 1.14 g of ethyl
chlorocarbonate dissolved in 3.0 ml of tetrahydrofuran,
at -20° to -10°C. The mixture was stirred for 30
minutes at 0°C. The reaction mixture was mixed with
5 2 ml of ethyl acetate and 20 ml of a saturated aqueous
sodium chloride solution. The organic layer was
separated and washed with a saturated aqueous sodium
chloride solution to obtain a solution containing a
mixed acid anhydride of (E)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)acrylic
10 acid. To this solution was added 380 mg of sodium
borohydride with ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred
for 1 hour at the same temperature. To the reaction
mixture was added 20 ml of water and 10 ml of ethyl
acetate. The organic layer was separated, washed with
15 a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and
dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent
was removed by distillation under reduced pressure.
The residue was purified by a column chromatography
(eluant: n-hexane/acetone = 5/1) to obtain 1.37 g of
20 colorless oily (E)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)allyl alcohol.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3375, 2225, 1080, 1015, 965

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.19 (1H,bs), 4.35 (2H,d,J=4Hz),
6.35 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=4Hz),
25 6.68(1H,d,J=16Hz), 7.20-7.72 (4H,m)

Reference Example 17

(1) 10.9 g of ethyl (E)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)acrylate

1 was dissolved in 100 ml of benzene. To the solution
were added 4.66 g of ethylene glycol and 480 mg of
p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate. The mixture was
subjected to azeotropic removal of water formed for
5 4 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with a
saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution,
water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution
in this order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under
10 reduced pressure to obtain 10.5 g of colorless oily
ethyl (E)-3-[3-(1,1-ethylenedioxy)ethylphenyl]acrylate.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2970, 1710, 1630, 1310, 1180

(2) 5.25 g of ethyl (E)-3-[3-(1,1-ethylenedioxy)-
ethylphenyl]acrylate was reacted in the same manner as
15 in Reference Example 11-(2) to obtain 3.17 g of color-
less oily (E)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)allyl alcohol.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3400, 2850, 1670, 1590, 1420,
1360, 1280

Reference Example 18

20 (1) 6.67 g of ethyl (E)-3-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-
phenyl)acrylate and 5.69 g of 3-bromopyridine were
dissolved in 13.3 ml of hexamethyl phosphoric triamide.
To the solution were added 4.15 g of potassium
carbonate and 0.57 g of a copper powder. The mixture
25 was stirred for 3 hours at 160°C in a nitrogen
atmosphere. The reaction mixture was mixed with 100 ml
of ice water and 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The resulting

1 insolubles were removed by filtration. An organic
layer was separated, washed with water and a saturated
aqueous sodium chloride solution in this order, and
dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent
5 was removed by distillation under reduced pressure.
The residue was purified by a column chromatography
(eluant: benzene/ethyl acetate = 10/1) to obtain 1.93 g
of light yellow oily ethyl (E)-3-[3-methoxy-4-(3-
pyridyloxy)phenyl]acrylate.

10 IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 2960, 1700, 1500, 1470, 1420,
1270, 1180, 1160, 1030, 860,
700

(2) 2.99 g of ethyl (E)-3-[3-methoxy-4-(3-
pyridyloxy)phenyl]acrylate was dissolved in 30 ml of
15 anhydrous toluene. To the solution was dropwise added
22.0 ml of a 1 M toluene solution of diisobutylaluminum
hydride at -50°C in a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture
was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature.
To the reaction mixture was dropwise added 1.6 ml
20 of water. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room
temperature. The resulting insolubles were removed
by filtration. The filtrate was dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by
distillation under reduced pressure to obtain 2.57 g of
25 colorless oily (E)-3-[3-methoxy-4-(3-pyridyloxy)-
phenyl]allyl alcohol.

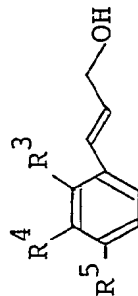
IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3300, 1500, 1470, 1420,
1270, 1230, 1030

- 1 NMR (CDCl₃) δ value:
2.87 (1H,s), 3.79 (3H,s), 4.32 (2H,d,J=4Hz),
6.27 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=4Hz),
6.65 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.80-7.30 (5H,m),
5 8.10-8.40 (2H, m)

Reference Example 19


Reaction was effected in the same manner as
in Reference Example 11, 12, 16 or 18 to obtain compounds
shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

Table 7



R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	NMR (CDCl ₃) δ value:
-OMe	-OMe	-OMe	Oily	(Neat) 3380, 2925, 1590, 1485, 1455, 1410, 1290, 1090, 970, 795	1.73 (1H, bs), 3.86 (9H, s), 4.30 (2H, d, J=5Hz), 6.25 (1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.64 (d, J=9Hz) } 2H, 6.83 (d, J=16Hz) 7.15 (1H, d, J=9Hz)
-H		-OMe	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 1510, 1490, 1270, 1220, 1130, 1020, 970, 750	1.93 (1H, bs), 3.78 (3H, s), 4.19 (2H, d, J=5Hz), 6.07 (1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.49 (1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.70-7.60 (8H, m)

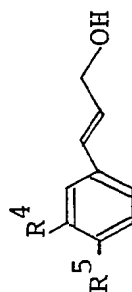
Table 7 (Cont'd)

-H	-CONH ₂	-OMe	139 } *1 142	(KBr) 3300, 1645, 1610, 1590, 1430, 1250, 970	(CDCl ₃ -CD ₃ OD) 2.84 (3H,bs), 3.98 (3H,s), 4.27 (2H,d,J=5Hz), 6.27 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=5Hz), 6.64 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.96 (1H,d,J=9Hz), 7.51 (1H,dd,J=9Hz,J=2Hz), 8.18 (1H,d,J=2Hz)
-H	-F	-F	Oily	(Neat) 3320, 1595, 1505, 1290, 1270, 965	1.53 (1H,s), 4.31 (2H,d,J=5Hz), 6.22 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=5Hz), 6.60 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.80-7.48 (3H,m)
-H	-H		154 } *2 158	(KBr) 3280, 1480, 1400, 1080, 1000, 970, 760	(d ₆ -DMSO) 4.17 (2H,d,J=4Hz), 4.70 (1H,bs), 6.37 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=4Hz), 6.68 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 7.25-7.73 (9H,m)

*1 Recrystallized from chloroform-methanol.

*2 Recrystallized from ethyl acetate.

Table 8



R ⁴	R ⁵	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	NMR (CDCl ₃) δ value:
	-OMe	Oily	(Neat) 3300, 1500, 1420, 1270, 1230, 1120, 1020	2.76 (1H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 4.26 (2H, d, J=4Hz), 6.14 (1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=4Hz), 6.56 (1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.70-7.40 (5H, m), 8.08-8.44 (2H, m)
-H	-SMe	92 *3 93	(KBr) 3250, 1585, 1485, 1395, 1080, 1015, 995, 960, 840, 785	1.76 (1H, s), 2.46 (3H, s), 4.28 (2H, d, J=5Hz), 6.24 (1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.60 (1H, d, J=16Hz), 7.04-7.44 (4H, m)
-H 1)	-SOMe	-	(KBr) 3320, 1400, 1085, 1025, 1010, 965, 850	2.71 (3H, s), 2.93 (1H, bs), 4.32 (2H, d, J=4Hz), 6.36 (1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=4Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, J=16Hz), 7.32-7.68 (4H, m)

Table 8 (cont'd)

2) -H	-SO ₂ Me	123 125	(KBr) 3510, 3330, 1285, 1145, 1080, 965, 765	1.97 (1H,bs), 3.04 (3H,s), 4.36 (2H,d,J=4Hz), 6.42 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=4Hz), 6.75 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 7.49 (2H,d,J=8Hz), 7.87 (2H,d,J=8Hz)
3) -H	-CH ₂ OSi $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}$	-	(KBr) 3350, 2925, 2850, 1460, 1250, 1080, 970, 840, 780	0.09 (6H,s), 0.94 (9H,s), 2.34 (1H,s), 4.23 (2H,d,J=4Hz), 4.70 (2H,s), 6.23 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=4Hz), 6.60 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 7.28 (4H,bs)
4) -H	-OSi $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array}$	Oily	(Neat) 3300, 2930, 2850, 1600, 1505, 1260, 970, 915, 840, 800, 785	0.19 (6H,s), 0.98 (9H,s), 1.57 (1H,bs), 4.27 (2H,d,J=5Hz), 6.17 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=5Hz), 6.58 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.77 (2H,d,J=9Hz), 7.25 (2H,d,J=9Hz)

*2 Recrystallized from ethyl acetate.

*3 Recrystallized from benzene.

1) As the starting material, there was used ethyl (E)-3-(4-methylsulfinylphenyl)-acrylate [IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 1710, 1635, 1310, 1270, 1175, 1085, 1045, 825] obtained

- by reacting ethyl (E)-3-(4-methylthiophenyl)acrylate with one equivalent of m-chloroperbenzoic acid.
- 2) As the starting material, there was used ethyl (E)-3-(4-methylsulfonylphenyl)-acrylate having a melting point of 92-94°C obtained by reacting ethyl (E)-3-(4-methylthiophenyl)acrylate with two equivalents of m-chloroperbenzoic acid.
- 3), 4) As the starting material, there was used a silyl compound obtained by reacting a corresponding hydroxyl compound with tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine.

Table 9



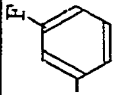
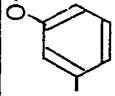
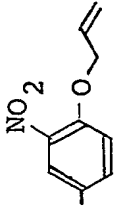
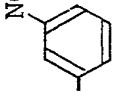
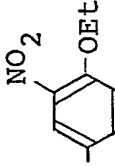
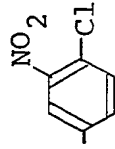
R	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	R	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹
	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 2850, 1570, 1440, 1260, 1140, 970, 780	 O-i-Pr	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 2960, 1600, 1250, 1110, 970, 780
 1)	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 1615, 1520, 1350, 1270, 990, 965	 O-i-Pr 2)	Oily	(Neat) 3375, 1525, 1350, 1270, 1105
	58-59 (AcOEt- n-hexane)	(KBr) 3250, 1620, 1525, 1340, 1260, 960		95-96 (IPE)	(KBr) 3200, 1520, 1360, 1090, 960, 840

Table 9 (Cont'd)

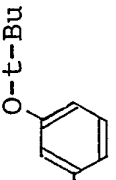
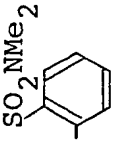
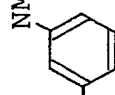
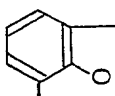
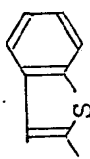
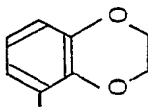
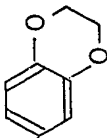
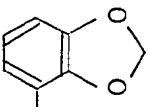
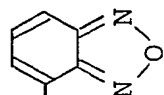
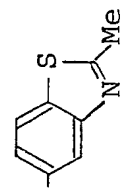
	Oily	(Neat) 3400, 2970, 1590, 1480, 1360, 1150, 970		Oily	(Neat) 3440, 1460, 1330, 1160, 960, 755
	Oily	(Neat) 3310, 2840, 1590, 1490, 1350, 995, 965, 770		Oily	(Neat) 3325, 1420, 1125, 970, 740
	—	(KBr) 3300, 1430, 950, 750, 730		61-62 (IPE)	(KBr) 3330, 1465, 1445, 1280, 1255, 1075, 970, 760, 715
	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 1575, 1495, 1305, 1285, 1255, 1065, 965, 885		Oily	(Neat) 3330, 1445, 1250, 1065, 970, 935, 760, 725
	63-65	(KBr) 3250, 1000, 970, 880, 750		Oily	(Neat) 3350, 2850, 1420, 1180, 1090, 1010, 970, 790

Table 9 (Cont'd)

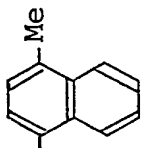
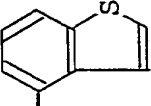
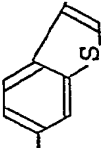
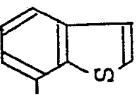

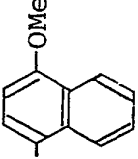
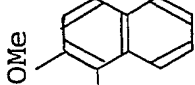
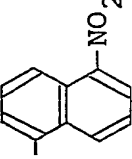
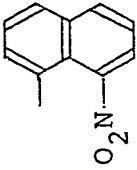
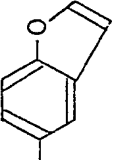
	Oily	(Neat) 3300, 1590, 1370, 1090, 970, 810		Oily	(Neat) 3350, 2850, 1450, 1410, 1090, 970, 760
	99-100 (AcOEt)	(KBr) 3375, 970, 690		Oily	(Neat) 3325, 1380, 1080, 965, 785, 735, 695
	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 2850, 1420, 970, 760, 740		72-74 (AcOEt- n-hexane)	(KBr) 3290, 1580, 1260, 1090, 960, 770
	Oily	(Neat) 3400, 2920, 2830, 1580, 1450, 1250, 1080, 810		106-108 (Benzene)	(KBr) 3520, 1500, 1320, 1110, 790
	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 1510, 1350, 1090, 970, 820		64-66 (IPE)	(KBr) 3250, 2820, 1460, 1120, 1080, 1030, 1010, 970, 770

Table 9 (Cont'd)

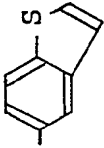
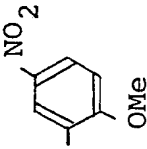
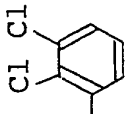
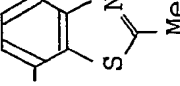
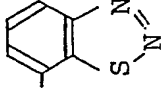
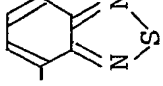
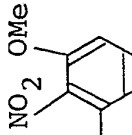
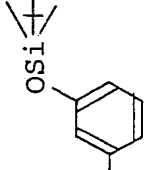

	97-98 (IPE)	(KBr) 3300, 1410, 1330, 1085, 970		89-91 (AcOEt-IPE)	(KBr) 3200, 2820, 1570 1490, 1350, 1250, 1070
	57-58 (n-Hexane)	(KBr) 3200, 1440, 1400, 1180, 1080, 960, 760		108-109 (AcOEt-IPE)	(KBr) 3250, 1330, 1180, 1110, 960, 810, 760
	63-65	(KBr) 3430, 1380, 1270, 1100, 960, 770		72-73 (IPE)	(KBr) 3300, 1525, 1080, 905, 755
	84-86	(KBr) 3225, 1520, 1370, 1090		Oily	(Neat) 3300, 2925, 2850, 1590, 1480, 1280, 850, 780
	Oily	(Neat) 3300, 1590, 1490, 1090, 970, 800	3)		

Table 9 (Cont'd)

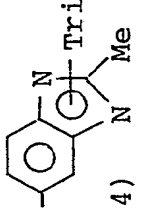
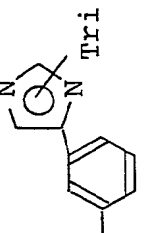
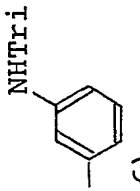
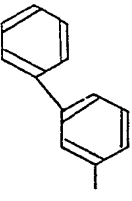
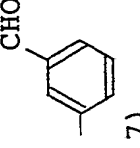
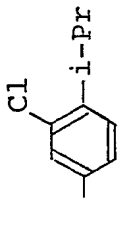
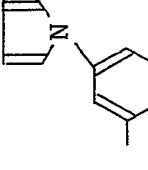
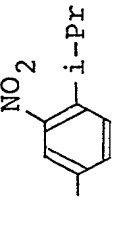
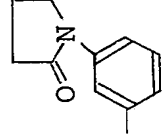
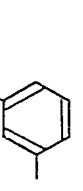
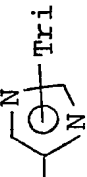
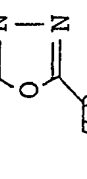
 4)	-	(KBr) 3200, 1450, 1340, 1290, 1090, 970, 750, 700		 5)	164-166 (AcOEt)	(KBr) 3250, 1600, 1480, 1440, 1150, 960, 750, 700
 6)	Oily	(Neat) 3400, 3050, 1600, 1480, 1320, 970		 7)	50-51 (IPE)	(KBr) 3350, 1470, 1010, 970, 755, 695
 8)	67-60 (Diethyl ether)	(KBr) 3180, 1685, 1005, 975, 790		 9)	Oily	(Neat) 3310, 2950, 965
 10)	Oily	(Neat) 3350, 2850, 1600, 1580, 1500, 1340, 1070, 970, 730		 11)	Oily	(Neat) 3325, 2960, 1520, 1355, 970
 12)	114-115 (IPE)	(KBr) 3350, 1660, 1600, 1460, 1300, 1110, 970, 770		 13)	Oily	(Neat) 3400, 1720, 1430, 1290, 1200, 1100, 960, 750

Table 9 (Cont'd)

 9)	222-223 (EtOH)	(KBr) 3230, 1485, 1440, 1240, 1020, 970, 745, 695	 	-	(KBr) 3300, 1550, 1080, 960, 730
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- 1) As the starting material, there was used oily 4-allyloxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde obtained by reacting 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde with allyl bromide in the presence of potassium carbonate.
- 2) As the starting material, there was used oily 4-isopropoxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde obtained by reacting 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzaldehyde with isopropyl bromide in the presence of triethylamine.
- 3) As the starting material, there was used a silyl compound obtained by reacting a corresponding hydroxyl compound with tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine.
- 4), 5), 9) Since it is uncertain which nitrogen atom in a ring is bound to a triphenylmethyl group, the expression described in the Table was adopted.
- 4), 5), 6), 9) As the raw material, there was used a trityl compound obtained by reacting an imino group or an amino group with trityl chloride in the presence of triethylamine.
- 7) Ethyl (E)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)acrylate was used as the raw material.
- 8) As the raw material, there was used ethyl (E)-3-[3-(1-pyrrolyl)phenyl]acrylate having a melting point of 61-62°C obtained by reacting ethyl (E)-3-(3-aminophenyl)acrylate with 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran.

1 Reference Example 20

3.28 g of methyl 3-formylbenzoate, 4.16 g of malonic acid and 260 mg of piperidine were dissolved in 7.9 ml of pyridine. The solution was stirred for 2 hours at 80° to 85°C and then for 2.5 hours at 110° to 115°C. To the reaction mixture was added 50 ml of ice water. The mixture was adjusted to pH 2.0 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration and dried to obtain 3.70 g of colorless crystals of (E)-3-(3-methoxycarbonylphenyl)acrylic acid having a melting point of 180-183°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1725, 1420, 1290, 1240, 760

The following compounds were obtained in a similar manner.

15 o (E)-3-(1-methyl-6-indolyl)acrylic acid

Melting point: 173-178°C (acetonitrile)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2800, 2500, 1670, 1600, 1310, 980, 800, 710

20 o (E)-3-[3-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]acrylic acid

Melting point: 220°C (decomposed) (IPE)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2925, 1710, 1640, 1300, 1210, 970

25 o (E)-3-(1-methyl-7-indolyl)acrylic acid

Melting point: 219-220°C (decomposed) (acetonitrile-water)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1660, 1605, 1525, 795, 735

1 Reference Example 21

2.59 g of ethyl (E)-3-[3-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)-phenyl]acrylate was dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol. To the solution was added 520 mg of sodium hydroxide. The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. To the residue was added 20 ml of water and 20 ml of diethyl ether. The aqueous layer was separated and adjusted to pH 2.0 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration and dried to obtain 1.62 g of colorless crystals of (E)-3-[3-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)phenyl]acrylic acid having a melting point of 177-178°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2900, 2580, 1680, 1620, 1380,
15 1290, 980, 785

The following compounds were obtained in a similar manner.

o (E)-3-(benzotriazol-5-yl)acrylic acid
Melting point: Above 240°C
20 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2800, 1660, 1600, 1310, 1290,
1000, 970, 810

o (E)-3-(benzotriazol-4-yl)acrylic acid
Melting point: 267-270°C (water)
IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3400, 3000, 1680, 1285, 1270,
25 760

Reference Example 22

(E)-3-(imidazol-4-yl)acrylic acid was reacted

1 with chlorotriphenylmethane in N,N-dimethylformamide to
obtain (E)-3-(N-triphenylmethylimidazol-4-yl)acrylic
acid.

Melting point: 219-220°C (decomposed) (ethanol)

5 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3480, 1680, 1635, 1300, 1270,
1180, 745, 690

Reference Example 23

(E)-3-(3-carbamoylphenyl)allyl alcohol was
obtained from (E)-3-(3-methoxycarbonylphenyl)allyl
10 alcohol in a manner similar to that in Reference Example
7-(2) and (3).

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3340, 3150, 1660, 1625, 1400,
970

Example 1

- 15 (1) 2.11 g of 5-hydroxy-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo-
[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine was suspended in 10 ml
of methylene chloride. To the suspension was added
3.57 g of thionyl chloride with water-cooling. The
mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 20 The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
pressure to obtain crystals of 5-chloro-10,11-dihydro-
5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine hydrochloride.
The crystals were suspended in 10 ml of methylene
chloride.
- 25 (2) The suspension obtained in the above (1) was
added to a mixture of 2.02 g of 1-[(E)-3-phenylallyl]-

1 piperazine and 2.22 g of triethylamine with ice-cooling.
The mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at the same
temperature and then for 1 hour at room temperature.
After the reaction mixture was washed with water and
5 25 ml of water was added thereto. The mixture was
adjusted to pH 1.0 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The
aqueous layer was separated and washed with methylene
chloride. Ethyl acetate was added thereto. The
mixture was adjusted to pH 7.0 with sodium hydrogen-
10 carbonate. The organic layer was separated, washed
with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride
solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure. The residue was
15 purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
benzene/ethyl acetate = 19/1) to obtain 1.98 g of
5-[4-{(E)-3-phenylallyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-
5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine. It was
recrystallized from 70% ethanol to obtain 1.68 g of
20 colorless crystals having a melting point of 130-131°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2930, 2780, 1440, 1133, 995,
965, 745

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.36 (8H,bs),
25 2.64-3.35 (m) } 4H,
 3.07 (d,J=5Hz) }
 3.65-4.53 (m) } 3H,
 3.92 (s) }

1 6.14 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=5Hz),
 6.51 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.80-7.48 (11H,m),
 8.38 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

(3) 1.58 g of the 5-[4-{(E)-3-phenylallyl}-
5 piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-
 [1,2-b]pyridine was dissolved in 24 ml of isopropyl
 alcohol. To the solution was dropwise added 8 ml of a
 2 N dioxane solution of hydrogen chloride at room
 temperature. After the completion of the addition,
10 the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 hour at the
 same temperature. The resulting crystals were collected
 by filtration to obtain 1.90 g of 5-[4-{(E)-3-
 phenylallyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo-
 [4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine trihydrochloride having
15 a melting point of 174-176°C.

 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2370, 1610, 1440, 1110, 770,
 750

Example 2

 3.67 g of triphenylphosphine was added to a
20 solution of 1.94 g of (E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl
 alcohol and 3.98 g of carbon tetrabromide dissolved in
 20 ml of benzene, with ice-cooling in a nitrogen
 atmosphere. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at the
 same temperature to obtain a benzene solution of
25 (E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl bromide. To this
 solution were added 1.11 g of triethylamine and a
 solution of 3.15 g of 5-(piperazin-1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-

1 5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine dihydrate
dissolved in 12 ml of benzene, with ice-cooling. The
mixture was stirred for 2 hours at room temperature.
To the reaction mixture was added 30 ml of water. The
5 resulting insolubles were removed by filtration. An
organic layer was separated and to the layer was added
30 ml of water. The mixture was adjusted to pH 1.0
with dilute hydrochloric acid. The aqueous layer was
separated and 30 ml of ethyl acetate was added thereto.
10 The mixture was adjusted to pH 8.0 with a 10% aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution. The organic layer was
separated, washed with water and a saturated aqueous
sodium chloride solution in this order, and dried over
anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed
15 by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue
was purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
n-hexane/acetone = 2/1) to obtain 2.52 g of 5-[4-{(E)-
3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine. It was
20 recrystallized from a mixed solvent of ethyl acetate
and n-hexane to obtain 2.13 g of colorless crystals
having a melting point of 135-136°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2910, 2785, 1440, 1265, 1135,
1020, 995, 965, 765

25 NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:
2.38 (8H,bs),
2.62-3.37 (m) } 4H,
3.09 (d,J=6Hz) }

1 3.62-4.56 (m) }
 3.85 (s) } 9H,
 3.94 (s) }
 6.05 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=6Hz),
5 6.46 (1H,d,J=16Hz),
 6.78-7.57 (9H,m),
 8.40 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

Example 3

(1) 2.09 g of (E)-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl
10 alcohol was dissolved in 21 ml of methylene chloride.
To the solution was added 1.79 g of thionyl chloride
with ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour
at room temperature. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure to obtain crystals of
15 (E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl chloride. The
crystals were dissolved in 10 ml of methylene chloride.
(2) In 30 ml of methylene chloride were dissolved
2.02 g of triethylamine and 3.47 g of 5-(piperazin-1-
yl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine
20 dihydrate. To the solution was dropwise added the
solution obtained in the above (1), with ice-cooling.
The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature.
The reaction mixture was washed with water and a
saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this
25 order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The
solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
pressure. The residue was purified by a column

1 chromatography (eluant: chloroform/methanol = 30/1) to
obtain 4.09 g of 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)-
allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]-
cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

5 Melting point: 159-161°C (IPA)

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2930, 2800, 1520, 1440, 1355,
1270, 1140, 1000, 970, 760

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.38 (8H,bs),
10 2.62-3.33 (m) } 4H,
3.11 (d,J=5Hz) }
3.65-4.53 (m) } 6H,
3.93 (s) }
6.11 (1H,dt;J=16Hz,J=5Hz),
15 6.47 (1H,d,J=16Hz),
6.87-7.53 (8H,m),
7.80 (1H,d,J=2Hz),
8.40 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

Example 4

20 1.96 g of (E)-3-(4-methylsulfinylphenyl)allyl
alcohol was dissolved in 40 ml of methylene chloride.
To the solution were added 1.34 g of 4-N,N-dimethyl-
amino)pyridine and 2.19 g of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride
with ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred for 4 hours
25 at room temperature. To the reaction mixture were
added 1.32 g of triethylamine and 3.15 g of 5-(piperazin-
1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-

1 pyridine dihydrate. The mixture was stirred for 5 hours
at room temperature. The reaction mixture was washed
with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride
solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous
5 magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified
by a column chromatography (eluant: chloroform/methanol
= 35/1) to obtain 2.31 g of 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methylsulfinyl-
phenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo-
10 [4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine. It was recrystallized
from isopropyl alcohol to obtain 1.85 g of colorless
crystals having a melting point of 166-168°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2920, 2790, 1435, 1135, 1080,
1045, 995, 965, 775

15 NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.37 (8H,bs),
2.60-3.42 (m) }
2.67 (s) } 7H,
3.11 (d,J=5Hz) }
20 3.56-4.56 (m) }
3.93 (s) } 3H,
6.26 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=5Hz),
6.57 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.80-7.70 (10H,m),
8.39 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

25 Example 5

1.13 g of triphenylphosphine was added to a
solution of 870 mg of (E)-3-[4-(tert-butyldimethyl-

1 silyloxymethyl)phenyl]allyl alcohol and 1.31 g of carbon
tetrabromide dissolved in 9 ml of tetrahydrofuran, with
ice-cooling in a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was
stirred for 1 hour at room temperature to obtain a
5 solution containing (E)-3-[4-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
methyl)phenyl]allyl bromide. To this solution was
added a solution of 430 mg of triethylamine and 950 mg
of 5-(piperazin-1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]-
cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine dihydrate dissolved in 10 ml
10 of methylene chloride, with ice-cooling. The mixture
was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The solvent
was removed by distillation under reduced pressure.
The residue was mixed with 20 ml of water and 30 ml of
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was separated and
15 20 ml of water was added thereto. The mixture was
adjusted to pH 1.0 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The
aqueous layer was separated and 30 ml of ethyl acetate
was added thereto. The mixture was adjusted to pH 9.0
with sodium carbonate. The organic layer was separated,
20 washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium
chloride solution, and dried over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under
reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a column
chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/acetone = 2/1) to
25 obtain 390 mg of colorless solid 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-
hydroxymethylphenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

1 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3400, 2800, 1440, 1140, 1000,
760

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.36 (8H,bs),
5 2.50-3.50 (m) } 5H,
3.08 (d,J=5Hz) }
3.55-4.50 (m) } 3H,
3.92 (s) }
4.64 (2H,s), 6.13 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=5Hz),
10 6.51 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.76-7.64 (10H,m),
8.36 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

The following compound was obtained in a similar manner.

o 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-
15 1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-
[1,2-b]pyridine

Melting point: 202-205°C

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3330, 2990, 2920, 2780, 1595,
1500, 1435, 1265, 1125, 985,
20 815, 775

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.41 (8H,bs),
2.62-3.40 (m) } 4H,
3.10 (d,J=6Hz) }
25 3.45-4.55 (m) } 3H,
3.96 (s) }
5.94 (1H,dt,J=16Hz,J=6Hz),
6.36 (1H,d,J=16Hz), 6.40-7.65 (11H,m),

1 8.39 (1H,dd,J=5Hz,J=2Hz)

Example 6

(1) 11.54 g of triphenylphosphine was added to a
solution of 7.83 g of (E)-3-(3-triphenylmethylamino-
5 phenyl)allyl alcohol and 14.59 g of carbon tetrabromide
dissolved in 60 ml of tetrahydrofuran, with ice-cooling.
The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at the same temper-
ature to obtain a tetrahydrofuran solution of (E)-(3-
triphenylmethylaminophenyl)allyl bromide. To this
10 solution were added 4.45 g of triethylamine and 6.47 g
of 3-nitro-5-(piperazin-1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-
dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene, with ice-cooling. The mixture
was stirred for 5 hours at room temperature. To the
reaction mixture was added 200 ml of water and the
15 mixture was extracted with chloroform. The extract was
washed with water and dried over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under
reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a column
chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/acetone = 3/1) to
20 obtain 7.8 g of light yellow oily 3-nitro-5-[4-{(E)-3-
(3-triphenylmethylaminophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-
10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene.

IR (neat) cm^{-1} : 3000, 2800, 1590, 1510, 1340,
1210

25 (2) 7.0 g of 3-nitro-5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-triphenylmethyl-
aminophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-
dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene was dissolved in 20 ml of

1 acetic acid and 20 ml of methanol. The solution was
stirred for 2 hours at 40°C. The solvent was removed
by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue
was dissolved in 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The solution
5 was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen-
carbonate solution, water and a saturated aqueous sodium
chloride solution in this order and dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure. The residue was
10 purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
chloroform/ethanol = 50/1) to obtain 3.77 g of light
yellow solid 3-nitro-5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-aminophenyl)allyl}-
piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]-
cycloheptene.

15 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3350, 2800, 1600, 1510, 1340

Example 7

(1) 1.01 g of (E)-3-(1-methyl-6-indolyl)acrylic
acid was suspended in 20 ml of methylene chloride. 560
mg of triethylamine was added thereto. To the mixture
20 was dropwise added 570 mg of ethyl chlorocarbonate at
-30° to -20°C. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at
the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was
added 1.73 g of 5-(piperazin-1-yl)-10,11-dihydro-5H-
benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine dihydrate. The
25 mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. To
the reaction mixture was added 20 ml of water. The
organic layer was separated, washed with a saturated

1 aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over
anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed
by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was
purified by a column chromatography (eluant:
5 n-hexane/acetone = 5/1) to obtain 1.73 g of 5-[4-{(E)-
3-(1-methyl-6-indolyl)acryloyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 1635, 1590, 1430, 1200, 980,
800, 760

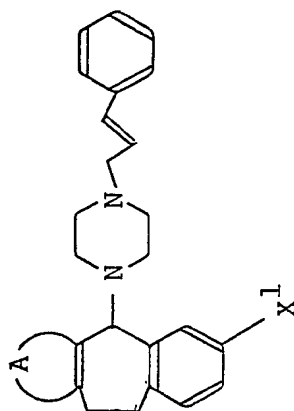
10 (2) 1.73 g of the compound obtained in the above
(1) was suspended in 7.3 ml of toluene. To the suspen-
sion was dropwise added 2.24 g of a 70% toluene solution
of bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum sodium hydride at room
temperature. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at
15 the same temperature. To the reaction mixture was
dropwise added 15 ml of water. The mixture was adjusted
to pH 1.5 with dilute hydrochloric acid. The aqueous
layer was separated and 20 ml of ethyl acetate was
added thereto. The mixture was adjusted to pH 9 with
20 potassium carbonate. The organic layer was separated,
washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride
solution in this order, and dried over anhydrous
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distil-
lation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified
25 by a column chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/acetone =
5/1) to obtain 1.17 g of 5-[4-{(E)-3-(N-methyl-6-
indolyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo-
[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

- 1 Melting point: 168-170°C (acetonitrile)
 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2940, 2800, 1440, 1340, 1315,
 1140, 1000, 970, 770

Example 8

- 5 The compounds shown in Tables 10, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15 and 16 were obtained in a manner similar to that
 of Example 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7.

Table 10



A	X ¹	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	NMR (CDCl ₃) δ value:
CH=CH-CH=H	-H	121 ^{*2} 122	(KBr) 2930, 2785, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 745	2.39(8H, bs), 2.52-3.00(2H, m), 3.10(2H, d, J=5Hz), 3.58-4.32(2H, m), 4.41(1H, s), 6.18(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.52(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.90-7.47(11H, m), 8.28(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 10 (Cont'd)

CH=N-CH=CH	-H	129 ^{*4} ∫ 130	(KBr) 2930, 2780, 1440, 1140, 1130, 1000, 970, 750	2.37(8H, bs), 2.63-3.15(m) } 4H, 3.10(d, J=6Hz) 3.52-4.36(m) } 3H, 3.92(s) 6.16(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.53(1H, d, J=16Hz), 7.01-7.38(10H, m), 8.24-8.32(2H, m)
CH=CH-N=CH	-H	Oily	(neat) 2920, 2800, 1445, 1245, 1140, 1000, 970, 765	2.20-4.68(m) } 15H, 2.40(bs) 3.12(d, J=5Hz) 4.04(s) 6.17(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.54(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.84-7.68(10H, m), 8.33(1H, d, J=5Hz), 8.38(1H, s)

Table 10 (Cont'd)

N=CH-CH=CH	-Me	-	(KBr) 2910, 2780, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 740	2.25(3H, s), 2.45(8H, bs), 2.70-3.31(m) } 4H, 3.19(d, J=6Hz) 3.60-4.42(m) } 3H, 3.92(s) 6.20(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.56(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.86-7.52(10H, m), 8.39(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
N=CH-CH=CH	-OMe	-	(KBr) 2920, 2780, 1500, 1445, 1260, 1140, 1000, 965, 745	2.47(8H, bs), 2.82-3.45(m) } 4H, 3.20(d, J=6Hz) 3.56-4.40(m) } 6H, 3.74(s) 3.91(s) 5.96-7.52(12H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

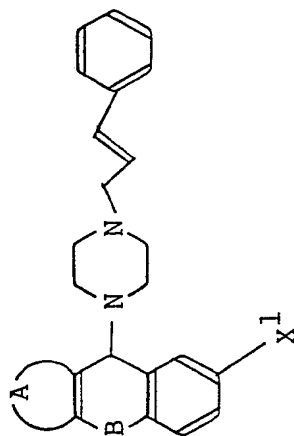
Table 10 (Cont'd)

—N=CH—CH=CH—	—NO_2	-	(KBr) 2800, 1510, 1440, 1340, 1140, 1000, 750	2.40(8H, bs), 2.64-3.44(m) } 4H, 3.12(d, J=5Hz) 3.52-4.80(m) } 3H, 4.08(s) 6.17(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.54(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.80-7.68(8H, m), 7.80-8.20(2H, m), 8.44(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
—N=CH—CH=CH—	-Cl	Oily	(neat) 2930, 2800, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 755	2.38(8H, bs), 2.60-3.35(m) } 4H, 3.11(d, J=6Hz) 3.54-4.53(m) } 3H, 3.88(s) 6.17(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.53(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.86-7.56(10H, m), 8.42(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

*2 Recrystallized from ethyl acetate

*4 Recrystallized from diisopropyl ether

Table 11



A	B	X^1	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	IR (KBr): cm^{-1}
$\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$	$\{$	$-\text{OSi}-$	-	2900, 1600, 1490, 1440, 1260, 960, 860, 780
$\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$	$\{$	$-\text{NHAc}$	199-202 (AcOEt)	3280, 2790, 1660, 1590, 1535, 1495, 1440, 1135, 1000, 965, 745
$\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$	$\{ \text{S}$	$-\text{H}$	126-132	2920, 2780, 1440, 1140, 1000, 750
$\text{N}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$	$\{ \text{O}$	$-\text{H}$	127-129 (AcOEt)	2930, 2800, 1480, 1445, 1220, 1140, 1000, 760

Table 11 (Cont'd)







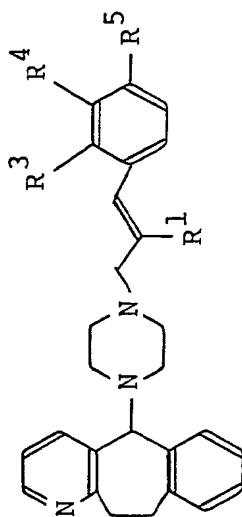
>N=CH-CH=CH<		-H	143-144 (CH ₃ CN)	2790, 1440, 1140, 1000, 960, 810, 740
>N=CH-CH=CH<		-Cl	146-150 (AcOEt)	2940, 2790, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 840, 800, 745
>N=CH-CH=CH<		-NO ₂	124-128	2800, 1510, 1440, 1340, 1140
$\text{NO}_2\text{-CH=CH-C=CH<}$		-H	-	2920, 2790, 1510, 1340, 1140
$\text{NO}_2\text{-CH=CH-C=CH<}$		-H	184-186 (AcOEt)	2930, 2800, 1510, 1340, 1250, 1240, 1000, 740
$\text{NO}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH=CH<}$		-H	132-133 (AcOEt-n-hexane)	2790, 1520, 1340, 1130, 995, 960, 740

Table 12



R ¹	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	NMR (CDCl ₃) δ value:
-H	-OMe	-H	-H	173 ^{*5} ∫ 174	(KBr) 2920, 2800, 1480, 1440, 1240, 1140, 1000, 750	2.39(8H, bs), 2.58-3.34(m) } 4H, 3.12(d, J=6Hz) 3.64-4.64(m) } 6H, 3.80(s) 3.94(s) 6.20(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.62-7.74(m) } 11H, 6.83(d, J=16Hz) 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 12 (Cont'd)

-H	-H	-OMe	-H	$\begin{array}{c} 147^{*6} \\ \int \\ 151 \end{array}$	(KBr) 2930, 2790, 1590, 1485, 1445, 1320, 1255, 1160, 995, 970, 785	2.38(8H, bs), 2.60-3.38(m) } 4H, 3.11(d, J=5Hz) 3.52-4.60(m) } 6H, 3.78(s) 3.94(s) 6.15(1H, dt, J=6Hz, J=5Hz), 6.52(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.60-7.64(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-H	-H	-OMe	$\begin{array}{c} 127^{*7} \\ \int \\ 128 \end{array}$	(KBr) 2940, 2800, 1600, 1510, 1440, 1260, 1140, 1000, 970, 960	2.38(8H, bs), 2.62-3.42(m) } 4H, 3.08(d, J=6Hz) 3.62-4.62(m) } 6H, 3.77(s) 3.93(s) 6.03(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.46(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.74-7.74(10H, m), 8.39(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 12 (Cont'd)


-H	-H	-H	-NO ₂	-	(KBr) 2920, 2800, 1590, 1510, 1440, 1340, 1140, 1000, 860	2.40(8H, bs), 2.60-3.50(m) } 4H, 3.17(d, J=5Hz) 3.50-4.98(m) } 3H, 3.96(s) 6.32(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.63(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.80-8.28(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-H	-O- 	-OMe	-	(KBr) 2920, 2790, 1480, 1440, 1260, 1220, 1120, 1000, 750	2.36(8H, bs), 2.60-3.40(m) } 4H, 3.05(d, J=6Hz) 3.60-4.55(m) } 6H, 3.80(s) 3.93(s) 5.99(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.38(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.72-7.64(14H, m), 8.39(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 12 (Cont'd)


-H	-OMe	-OMe	-OMe	146*2 \int 148	(KBr) 2930, 2800, 1440, 1290, 1095, 995, 765	2.39(8H, bs), 2.65-3.37(m) } 4H, 3.12(d, J=6Hz) 3.64-4.56(m) } 3.82(s) } 12H, 3.83(s) 3.85(s) 3.94(s) 6.11(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.50-7.56(9H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-H		118*8 \int 119	(KBr) 2930, 2790 1440, 1255, 1140, 1000, 965, 780, 760	2.37(8H, bs), 2.62-3.36(m) } 4H, 3.07(d, J=6Hz) 3.62-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 5.90(2H, s), 6.01(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.42(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.63-7.56(9H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)	

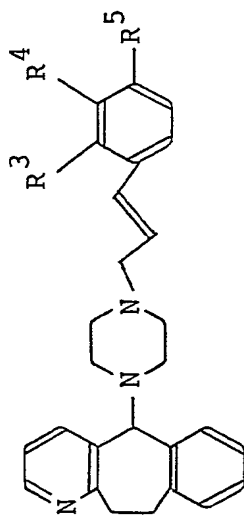
Table 12 (Cont'd)

-Me	-H	-H	-H	-	(KBr) 2800, 1440, 1135, 1000, 740, 695	1.86(3H, d, J=1Hz), 2.34(8H, bs), 2.60-3.56(m) } 4H, 2.94(bs) 3.60-4.60(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 6.37(1H, bs), 6.70-7.60(1H, m), 8.39(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-Br	-H	-H	-H	-	(KBr) 2925, 2800, 1445, 1140, 1000, 760, 690	2.40(8H, bs), 2.66-3.33(m) } 4H, 3.32(d, J=1Hz) 3.66-4.53(m) } 3H, 3.95(s) 6.87-7.66(12H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 12 (Cont'd)

-H	-H	-H	-SMe	$^{153}\text{S}^*6$ \int 154	(KBr) 2920, 2790, 1490, 1440, 1140, 1000, 970, 785, 765	2.37(bs) } 11H, 2.44(s) } 2.62-3.40(m) } 4H, 3.09(d, J=5Hz) } 3.52-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 6.12(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.47(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.74-7.58(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-H	-H	-SO ₂ Me	$^{157}\text{S}^*6$ \int 159	(KBr) 2930, 2790, 1435, 1305, 1145, 1085, 995, 960, 765	2.39(8H, bs), 2.70-3.38(m) } 7H, 3.01(s) } 3.14(d, J=5Hz) 3.58-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.95(s) 6.31(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.62(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.80-7.64(m) } 8H, 7.48(d, J=8Hz) 7.86(2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13



R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	NMR (CDCl ₃) δ value:
-Cl	-H	-H	128 ^{*6} 130	(KBr) 2930, 2780, 1560, 1440, 1315, 1260, 1140, 1000, 965, 765, 755	2.39(8H, bs), 2.70-3.38(m) } 4H, 3.15(d, J=6Hz) 3.56-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 6.18(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.64-7.64(11H, m), 8.39(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

-H	-Cl	-H	Oily	(neat) 2920, 2790, 1585, 1560, 1440, 1140, 1000, 965, 760	2.42(8H, bs), 2.64-3.48(m) } 4H, 3.15(d, J=5Hz) 3.52-4.64(m) } 3H, 3.96(s) 6.18(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.50(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.84-7.60(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-H	-Cl	Oily	(neat) 2925, 2800, 1485, 1420, 1140, 1090, 1000, 970, 756	2.45(8H, bs), 2.66-3.48(m) } 4H, 3.17(d, J=5Hz) 3.50-4.44(m) } 3H, 3.97(s) 6.16(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.52(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.80-7.64(10H, m), 8.41(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

-Cl	-H	-Cl	Oily	(neat) 2925, 2790, 1460, 1440, 1140, 1105, 995, 965, 785, 760	2.39(8H, bs), 2.62-3.38(m) } 4H, 3.13(d, J=6Hz) 3.62-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 6.17(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.82(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.84-7.56(9H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-Cl	-Cl	⁵ 126 f 127	(neat) 2920, 2790, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 715	2.38(8H, bs), 2.60-3.40(m) } 4H, 3.10(d, J=5Hz) 3.60-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 6.14(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.47(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.76-7.64(9H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

-H	-F	-F	Oily	(neat) 2930, 2800, 1510, 1445, 1290, 1140, 1000, 970, 765	2.20-2.64(8H, bs), 2.70-3.48(m) } 4H, 3.14(d, J=5Hz) 3.52-4.76(m) } 3H, 3.96(s) 6.11(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.48(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.70-7.64(9H, m), 8.41(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-CF ₃	-H	Oily	(neat) 2920, 2780, 1440, 1325, 1160, 1125, 995, 965, 755	2.41(8H, bs), 2.64-3.38(m) } 4H, 3.14(d, J=5Hz) 3.63-4.54(m) } 3H, 3.95(s) 6.25(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.58(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.84-7.64(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (cont'd)

-H	-CN	-H	-	(KBr) 2920, 2750, 2225, 1440, 1135, 995, 960, 760	2.38(8H, bs), 2.63-3.36(m) } 4H, 3.12(d, J=5Hz) 3.61-4.54(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 6.22(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.53(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.85-7.64(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-Me	-H	-H	150*2 151	(KBr) 2930, 2780, 1480, 1440, 1135, 1000 965, 740	2.30(s) } 11H, 2.39(bs) 2.65-3.34(m) } 4H, 3.13(d, J=6Hz) 3.66-4.55(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 6.06(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.70(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.86-7.56(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

-H	-Me	-H	112*2 f 114	(KBr) 2930, 2790, 1440, 1145, 1130, 995, 970, 780, 770	2.30(s) } 11H, 2.37(bs) 2.63-3.36(m) } 4H, 3.09(d, J=5Hz) 3.62-4.55(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 6.15(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.50(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.83-7.56(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-H	-Me	127*2 f 129	(KBr) 2930, 2790, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 780, 760	2.30(s) } 11H, 2.37(bs) 2.61-3.37(m) } 4H, 3.09(d, J=5Hz) 3.62-4.57(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 6.12(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.49(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.83-7.55(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

-H	-H	i-Pr	129*8 f 130	(KBr) 2945, 2800, 1445, 1140, 995, 965, 765	1.22(6H, d, J=7Hz), 2.37(8H, bs), 2.61-3.36(m) } 5H, 3.09(d, J=6Hz) 3.61-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 6.12(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.50(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.83-7.56(10H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-NO ₂	-H	Oily	(neat) 2930, 2800, 1520, 1440, 1350, 1135, 995, 735	2.40(8H, bs), 2.66-3.36(m) } 4H, 3.15(d, J=5Hz) 3.66-4.54(m) } 3H, 3.95(s) 6.34(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.66(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.84-7.64(8H, m), 7.96-8.28(2H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)




-H	-H		155* 156 J	(KBr) 2930, 2800, 1480, 1440, 1140, 1000, 970, 760	2.39(8H, bs), 2.66-3.34(m) } 4H, 3.12(d, J=6Hz) 3.65-4.52(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 6.21(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.57(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.86-7.67(15H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	 -O- -H		Oily	(neat) 2920, 2780, 1480, 1440, 1240, 1135, 995, 965, 755	2.37(8H, bs), 2.63-3.36(m) } 4H, 3.08(d, J=6Hz) 3.63-4.55(m) } 3H, 3.93(s) 6.13(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.49(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.72-7.55(15H, m), 8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

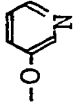
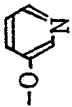
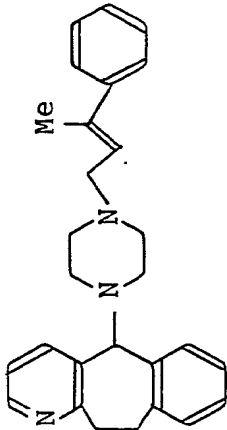
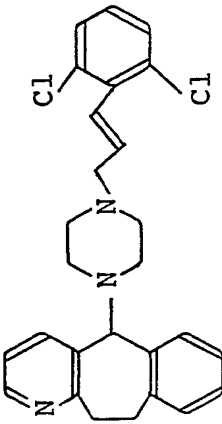
-H	-CONH ₂	-OMe	-	(KBr) 3480, 2920, 2800, 1660, 1580, 1490, 1440, 1250, 1140, 1000, 970, 760	2.43(8H, bs), 2.74-3.47(m) } 4H, 3.15(d, J=6Hz) 3.63-4.50(m) } 6H, 3.93 (s) 6.14(1H, dt, J=15Hz, J=6Hz), 6.52(1H, d, J=15Hz), 6.83-7.52(10H, m), 8.18(1H, d, J=2Hz), 8.38(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
-H	-OMe		-	(KBr) 2920, 2780, 1570, 1490, 1440, 1420, 1270, 1220, 1120, 1020, 960, 760	2.10-3.50(m) } 12H, 3.37(d, J=6Hz) 3.60-4.64(m) } 6H, 3.80(s) 4.04(s) 6.24(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.60(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.80-7.62(11H, m), 8.20-8.52(3H, m)

Table 13 (Cont'd)

-H		-OMe	Oily	(neat) 2920, 2800, 1440, 1420, 1270, 1240, 1130, 1050, 1000, 970, 760	2.36(8H, bs), 2.60-3.40(m) } 4H, 3.07(d, J=6Hz) } 3.60-4.60(m) } 3.79(s) } 6H, 3.93(s) }	6.02(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz), 6.40(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.70-7.60(1H, m), 8.20-8.50(3H, m)
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- *2 Recrystallized from ethyl acetate
- *5 Recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol
- *6 Recrystallized from ethanol
- *8 Recrystallized from diethyl ether
- *9 Recrystallized from diisopropyl ether-ethyl acetate

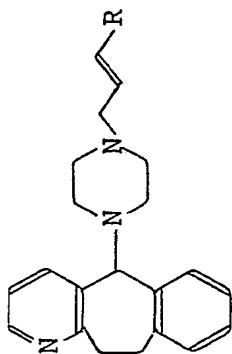
Table 14

	Melting point (°C)	IR: cm ⁻¹	NMR (CDCl ₃) δ value:
	122*10 ∫ 123	(KBr) 2920, 2775, 1560, 1485, 1440, 1315, 1260, 1140, 1000, 840, 765, 755	2.02(3H, s), 2.39(8H, bs), 2.66-3.34(m) } 4H, 3.13(d, J=6Hz) } 3.64-4.52(m) } 3H, 3.94(s) 5.84(1H, t, J=6Hz), 6.86-7.54(11H, m), 8.38(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)
	148*2 ∫ 150	(KBr) 2900, 2800, 1440, 1140, 995, 970, 765	2.16-2.64(8H, m), 2.66-3.37(m) } 4H, 3.19(d, J=5Hz) } 3.64-4.56(m) } 3H, 3.95(s) 6.16(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz), 6.54(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.84-7.56(9H, m), 8.41(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

*2 Recrystallized from ethyl acetate

*10 Recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol-diisopropyl ether

Table 15



R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
	156-159 (IPA)	2925, 2780, 1440, 1130, 995, 970, 780, 740
	177-179 (EtOH)	2930, 2790, 1440, 1245, 1140, 1130, 1050, 995, 970, 935, 770, 730
R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm ⁻¹
	198-200 (EtOH)	2930, 2780, 1465, 1445, 1280, 1255, 1140, 1000, 975
	163-165 (EtOH)	2920, 2800, 1440, 1140, 990, 970

Table 15 (Cont'd)

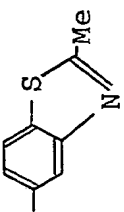
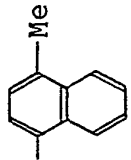
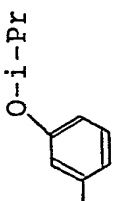
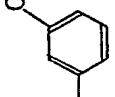
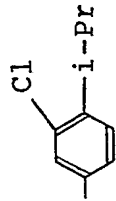
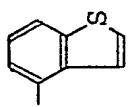
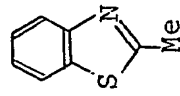
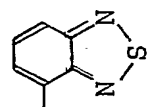
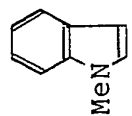
	Oily	(neat) 2920, 2800, 1440, 1140, 1000, 970		-	2920, 2800, 1440, 1140, 1000, 810
	-	2920, 2800, 1440, 1260, 1135, 1110, 1000, 760		-	2925, 2800, 1590, 1560, 1440, 1140, 1000, 760
	-	2950, 2790, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 760		183-185 (Decomposed) (AcOEt)	2930, 2780, 1440, 1140, 1000, 970, 760
	172-173 (EtOH)	2920, 2780, 1440, 1140, 1000, 800		-	3340, 2920, 2800, 1445, 1135, 995, 760
	157-159 (AcOEt)	2910, 2790, 1440, 1135, 995, 965, 735			

Table 15 (Cont'd)

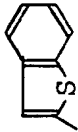
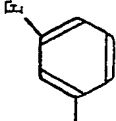
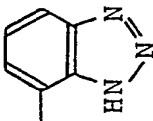
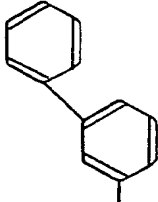
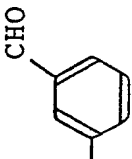

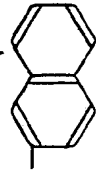
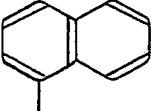
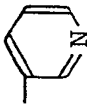
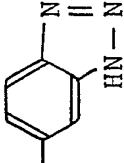
	137-138 (Aceto- nitrile)	2925, 2790, 1440, 1140, 990, 955, 850, 750		109-112 (n- Hexane)	2925, 2800, 1580, 1440, 1260, 1140, 990, 970, 775
	-	3340, 2920, 2800 1445, 1135, 995, 760		-	2925, 2800, 1440, 1140, 1000, 960, 760
	-	2925, 2800, 1690, 1440, 1140, 1000, 760		Oily	(neat) 2920, 2800, 1440, 1135, 995, 960, 750
	140-141 (AcOEt)	2780, 1440, 1145, 1125, 1000, 970		184-187 (Decom- posed) (EtOH- CHCl ₃)	2930, 2780, 1440, 1120, 1000, 965, 780, 765
	Oily	(neat) 2925, 2800, 1440, 1215, 1135, 995, 965, 760		-	3400, 2900, 2800, 1440, 1140, 1000, 760

Table 15 (Cont'd)

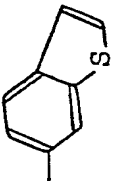
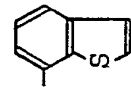
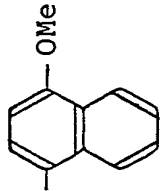
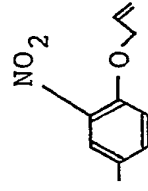
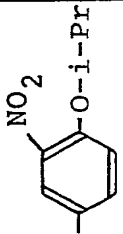
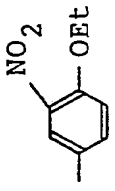
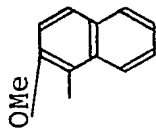
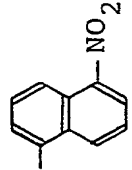
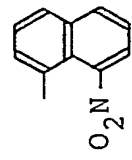
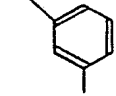
	114-115 (AcOEt)	2930, 2790, 1440, 1145, 1130, 995, 970, 820, 785, 770		156-160 (AcOEt)	2770, 1440, 1135, 995, 965
	-	2925, 2790, 1580, 1440, 1265, 1135, 1090, 995, 965, 760		-	2920, 2790, 1610, 1520, 1440, 1350, 1260, 1135, 995,
	-	2925, 2790, 1520, 1440, 1350, 1270, 1135, 1105, 1000		-	2920, 2790, 1610, 1525, 1440, 1350, 1260, 1135, 995, 965, 755
	-	2920, 2800, 1580, 1440, 1250, 1140, 780, 760		-	2920, 2800, 1520, 1440, 1330, 1140, 1000, 780
	-	2920, 2790, 1520, 1440, 1360, 1140, 1000, 760		120-122 (Aceto- nitrile)	2925, 2800, 1720, 1440, 1280, 1200, 1000, 970, 760

Table 15 (Cont'd)

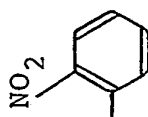
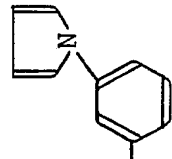
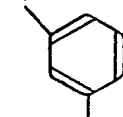
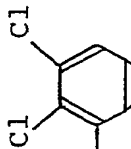
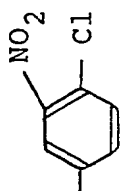
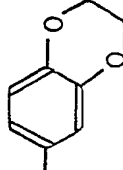
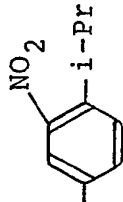
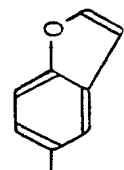
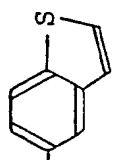

	-	2900, 2780, 1510, 1440, 1340, 1140, 1000, 960, 860, 740		-	2900, 2800, 1490, 1440, 1330, 1140, 1000, 730
	Oily	(neat) 2930, 2800, 1680, 1440, 1350, 1280, 1140, 1000		154-155 (IPA)	2945, 2790, 1440, 1135, 995, 970, 760
	145-146	2900, 2800, 1520, 1440, 1345, 1130, 1000, 970		-	2910, 2780, 1570, 1495, 1435, 1280, 1060, 995, 965, 760
	Oily	(neat) 2930, 2800, 1520, 1440, 1350, 1135, 995, 965, 755		119-121 (AcOEt- IPE)	2920, 2780, 1440, 1260, 1120, 1000, 970, 760
	157-159 (AcOEt)	2920, 2800, 1440, 1330, 1140, 1000, 970		Oily	(neat) 2920, 2900, 1440, 1140, 1000, 965, 760

Table 15 (Cont'd)

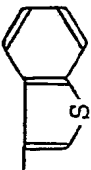
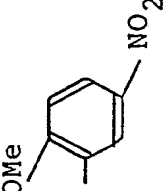
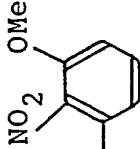
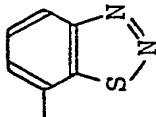
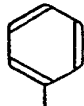
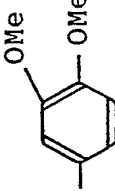
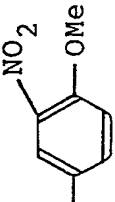
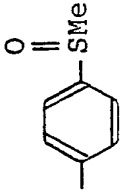
	182-184 (Benzene)	2925, 2780, 1440, 1140, 1000, 965, 760, 730		182-183 (EtOH)	2930, 2800, 1580, 1510, 1440, 1340, 1260, 1140
	-	2920, 2790, 1520, 1440, 1360, 1270 1135, 995, 965, 850, 760		174-175 (AcOEt)	2920, 2780, 1440, 1290, 1130, 990, 950
	130-131 (EtOH- H ₂ O)	2930, 2780, 1440, 1133, 995, 965, 745		135-136 (AcOEt- n-hexane)	2910, 2785, 1440, 1265, 1135, 1020, 995, 965, 765
	159-161 (IPA)	2930, 2800, 1520, 1440, 1355, 1270, 1140, 1000, 970, 760		166-168 (IPA)	2920, 2790, 1435, 1135, 1080, 1045, 995, 965, 775

Table 15 (Cont'd)

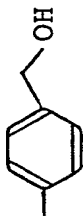
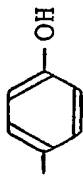
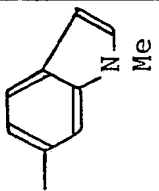
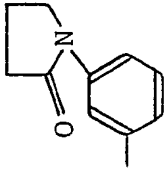
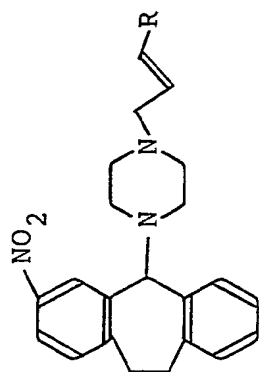
	-	3400, 2800, 1440, 1140, 1000, 760		202-205	3330, 2990, 2920, 2780, 1595, 1500, 1435, 1265, 1125, 985, 815, 775
	168-170 (Aceto- nitrile)	3400, 2800, 1440, 1340, 1315, 1140, 1000, 970, 770		-	2925, 2800, 1690, 1440, 1320, 1140, 1000

Table 16



R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm^{-1}	R	Melting point (°C)	IR (KBr): cm^{-1}
	—	2925, 2800, 1510, 1340, 1140, 1000, 750		—	2900, 2780, 1510, 1340, 730
	172-173 (Dioxane)	2925, 2790, 1510, 1340		Oily	(neat) 2925, 1515, 1485, 1450, 1340, 1290, 1090, 780, 760

Table 16 (Cont'd)

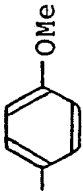
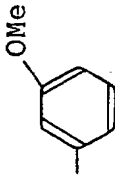
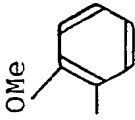
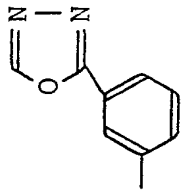
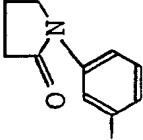
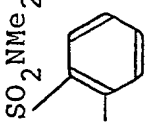
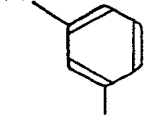
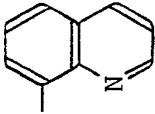
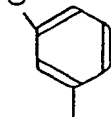
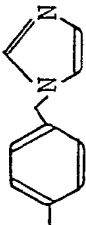
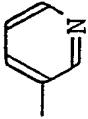
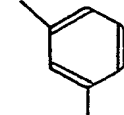
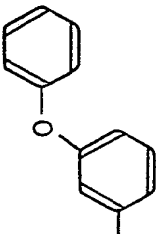
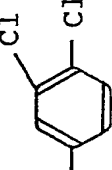
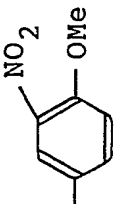
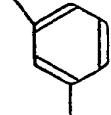
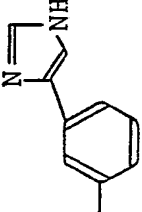
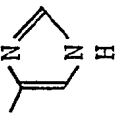
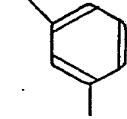
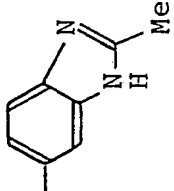
	147-151 (AcOEt)	2910, 2775, 1600, 1505, 1340, 1240, 1135		129-130 (AcOEt)	2920, 2780, 1580, 1515, 1340
	180-181 (Dioxane)	2925, 2790, 1510, 1440, 1335, 1235, 1130, 995, 970, 750		-	2925, 2800, 1515, 1340, 1140, 1000 730
	-	2940, 2800, 1690, 1515, 1340, 1140, 1000, 780		171-173 (AcOEt)	2930, 2800, 1515, 1450, 1340, 1160, 1000, 955, 750
	Oily (neat)	2925, 2790, 1590, 1515, 1340, 1140, 1000, 970, 785, 760		-	2925, 2790, 1515, 1440, 1130, 1000, 800
	-	3300, 2780, 1650, 1500, 1440, 1130, 995, 960, 740		-	2925, 2800, 1510, 1340, 1140, 750

Table 16 (Cont'd)

	135-139 (AcOEt)	2930, 2790, 1515, 1340, 1140, 995, 970, 760		138-139 (AcOEt)	2925, 2780, 1515, 1340, 1140, 995, 970, 855, 765
	-	2920, 2790, 1515, 1480, 1345, 1240, 1140		128-132 (AcOEt-IPE)	2920, 2780, 1510, 1330, 1120
	-	2920, 2790, 1520, 1345, 1270		108-109	3400, 2800, 1510, 1340, 1130, 970, 770
	-	3050, 2920, 2800, 1510, 1340, 1130, 760		135-136 (AcOEt)	2930, 2800, 1515, 1340, 1130, 1000, 965
	-	3350, 2800, 1600, 1510, 1340		-	3350, 2925, 2800, 1520, 1340, 1140, 1000, 970

1 Example 9

3.29 g of 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)-allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine was dissolved in 40 ml of 80% ethanol. 3.91 g of an iron powder and 0.7 ml of 1 N hydrochloric acid were added thereto. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 50°C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and neutralized with a 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. To the resulting mixture was added 65 ml of chloroform and 20 ml of water. The resulting insolubles were removed by filtration. An organic layer was separated from the filtrate, washed with water, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a column chromatography (eluant: chloroform/methanol = 30/1) to obtain 2.47 g of light yellow solid 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-amino-4-methoxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

20 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3450, 3350, 2920, 2780, 1500,
1435, 1230, 1130, 995, 960, 780,
760

NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:

2.37(8H, bs),
25 2.66-3.34(m) } 4H,
3.07(d, J=6Hz) }

- 1 3.62-4.52(m) }
 3.70(bs) } 8H,
 3.82(s) }
 3.93(s) }
- 5 5.97(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=6Hz),
 6.37(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.69-7.25(8H, m),
 7.45(1H, dd, J=7Hz, J=2Hz),
 8.38(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)

Example 10

- 10 In 22 ml of pyridine was dissolved 2.20 g of
 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-amino-4-methoxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-
 1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-
 pyridine. To the solution was added 690 mg of
 methanesulfonyl chloride with ice-cooling. The mixture
15 was stirred for 30 minutes at the same temperature. The
 solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
 pressure. The residue was purified by a column
 chromatography (eluant: chloroform/methanol = 50/1) to
 obtain 920 mg of colorless solid 5-[4-{(E)-3-methyl-
20 sulfonylamino-4-methoxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-
 dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3350, 2910, 2800, 1500, 1440,
 1260, 1150, 1120, 995, 965,
 780, 760

- 25 NMR (CDCl_3) δ value:
 2.39(8H, bs),

1	2.66-3.34(m)	}	7H,
	2.93(s)		
	3.10(d, J=5Hz)		
	3.65-4.51(m)	}	6H,
5	3.87(s)		
	3.95(s)		
	6.09(1H, dt, J=16Hz, J=5Hz),		
	6.47(1H, d, J=16Hz), 6.75-7.54(1H, m),		
	8.40(1H, dd, J=5Hz, J=2Hz)		

10 The following compound was obtained in a similar manner.

o 3-Nitro-5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-methylsulfonylamino-phenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene

15 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2800, 1600, 1580, 1510, 1340,
 1150, 970

Example 11

 In 20 ml of ethanol was dissolved 1.05 g of 5-[4-{(E)-3-phenylallyl}piperazin-1-yl]-7-tert-butyl-
20 dimethylsilyloxy-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-
[1,2-b]pyridine. The solution was adjusted to pH 0.5 with 6 N hydrochloric acid and then stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was adjusted to pH 8.0 with a 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The solvent
25 was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. To the residue were added 20 ml of water and 20 ml of ethyl

1 acetate. The organic layer was separated, washed with
water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in
this order, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate.
The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced
5 pressure. The residue was purified by a column
chromatography (eluant: n-hexane/acetone = 2/1) to obtain
600 mg of 5-[4-{(E)-3-phenylallyl}piperazin-1-yl]-7-
hydroxy-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-
pyridine. It was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain
10 510 mg of colorless crystals having a melting point of
136-140°C.

IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3000, 2900, 2800, 1440, 1270,
1130, 990, 960, 860, 740

Example 12

15 In 20 ml of ethanol was dissolved 2.27 g of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-methoxycarbonylphenyl)allyl}piperazin-
1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-
pyridine. 320 mg of sodium hydroxide was added thereto.
The mixture was refluxed for 1 hour. The solvent was
20 removed by distillation under reduced pressure. To the
residue was added 15 ml of water and 10 ml of diethyl
ether. The mixture was adjusted to pH 7.0 with dilute
hydrochloric acid. The resulting crystals were collected
by filtration and dried to obtain 1.62 g of colorless
25 crystals of 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-carboxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-
1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine
having a melting point of 144°C (decomposed).

1 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3400, 2900, 2800, 1700, 1560,
1440, 1380, 970, 760

Example 13

In 12 ml of ethanol was dissolved 2.26 g of 7-acetylamino-5-[4-[(E)-3-phenylallyl]piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine. 12 ml of a 50% aqueous potassium hydroxide solution was added thereto. The mixture was refluxed for 12 hours. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. To the residue was added 30 ml of water. The mixture was extracted with chloroform. The extract was washed with water and a saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution in this order and then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was removed by distillation under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by a column chromatography (eluant: chloroform/methanol = 40/1) to obtain 1.64 g of colorless solid 7-amino-5-[4-[(E)-3-phenylallyl]piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

20 IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 2920, 2790, 1610, 1440, 1135,
1000, 965, 745

Preparation Example 1

Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-
25 10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following

1 additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

	The above compound	100 g
	Cellulose	250 g
5	Lactose	300 g
	Corn starch	300 g
	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

10 Preparation Example 2

Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-
10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following

15 additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

	The above compound	100 g
	Cellulose	250 g
	Lactose	300 g
20	Corn starch	300 g
	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

1 Preparation Example 3

Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-
1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine
5 were produced in a manner known per se using the following
additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

	The above compound	100 g
	Cellulose	250 g
10	Lactose	300 g
	Corn starch	300 g
	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

15 Preparation Example 4

Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following
20 additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

	The above compound	100 g
	Cellulose	250 g
	Lactose	300 g
25	Corn starch	300 g

1	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

Preparation Example 5

5 Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-
10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following
additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

10	Per 10,000 tablets	
	The above compound	100 g
	Cellulose	250 g
	Lactose	300 g
	Corn starch	300 g
15	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

Preparation Example 6

20 Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-
10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following
additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

1 Per 10,000 tablets

The above compound 100 g

Cellulose 250 g

Lactose 300 g

5 Corn starch 300 g

Hydroxypropylcellulose 40 g

Magnesium stearate 10 g

1000 g

Preparation Example 7

10 Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-
dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following
additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

15 Per 10,000 tablets

The above compound 100 g

Cellulose 250 g

Lactose 300 g

Corn starch 300 g

20 Hydroxypropylcellulose 40 g

Magnesium stearate 10 g

1000 g

Preparation Example 8

Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
25 5-[4-{(E)-3-(7-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-

1 dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following
additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

5	The above compound	100 g
	Cellulose	250 g
	Lactose	300 g
	Corn starch	300 g
	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
10	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

Preparation Example 9

Tablets containing 10 mg per tablet of
5-[4-{(E)-3-(8-nitro-1-naphthylallyl)piperazin-1-yl]-
15 10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were
produced in a manner known per se using the following
additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

	The above compound	100 g
20	Cellulose	250 g
	Lactose	300 g
	Corn starch	300 g
	Hydroxypropylcellulose	40 g
	Magnesium stearate	10 g
		<hr/>
25	1000 g	

1 Preparation Example 10

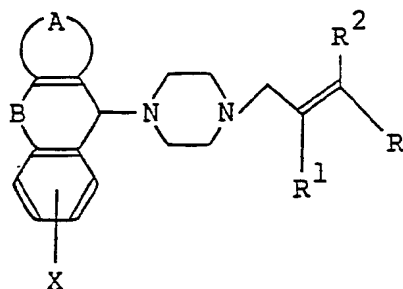
Fine granules containing 1% of 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine were produced in a
5 manner known per se using the following additives (binder solvent: H₂O):

Per 10,000 tablets

	The above compound	10 g
	α-Starch	240 g
10	Purified sucrose	250 g
	Lactose	470 g
	Polyvinylpyrrolidone K-90	30 g
		<hr/>
		1000 g

CLAIMS

1. A piperazine derivative represented by the following formula or a salt thereof:



wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring or form a benzene ring substituted by a nitro group, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a protected or unprotected amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$, either of which can be in either orientation, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents an aryl or heterocyclic group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a protected or unprotected amino group, a di-(lower alkyl)amino group, a protected or unprotected carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl

group, an aryl group, a lower alkenyloxy group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group or a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl, sulfamoyl or lower alkyl group.

2. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring.

3. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

4. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$.

5. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

6. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

7. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula

$\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-}$, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents a phenyl group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a carbamoyl group, or a substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl group.

8. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 7, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

9. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 7 or 8, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

10. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to any one of Claims 7 to 9, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

11. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

12. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is

5-[4-{(E)-3-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

13. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

14. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

15. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

16. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

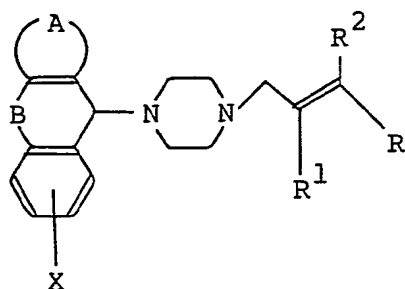
17. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

18. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(7-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

19. A piperazine derivative or a salt thereof according to Claim 1, wherein the compound is

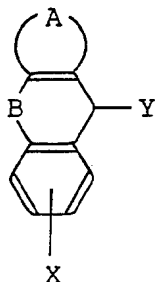
5-[4-[(E)-3-(8-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl]piperazin-1-yl]-
10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

20. A process for producing a piperazine derivative
represented by the following formula or a salt thereof:

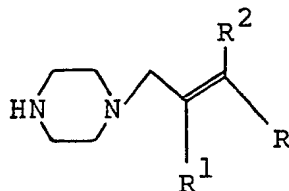


wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches
form a pyridine ring or form a benzene ring substituted by
a nitro group, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen
atom, a lower alkyl group, a protected or unprotected
hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a protected or
unprotected amino group, or a nitro group, B represents a
group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or a group of
the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$, either of which can be
in either orientation, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a
halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2
represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower
alkyl group, R represents an aryl or heterocyclic group
which may be substituted by at least one substituent
selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a
protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a
protected or unprotected amino group, a di-(lower
alkyl)amino group, a protected or unprotected carboxyl

group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, a lower alkenyloxy group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl or sulfamoyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl group, which comprises reacting a compound represented by the formula:



wherein Y represents a removable group, and A, B and X have the same meanings as defined above, with a compound represented by the formula:



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R have the same meanings as defined above.

21. A process according to Claim 20, wherein A and

the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring.

22. A process according to Claim 20 or 21, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

23. A process according to any one of Claims 20 to 22, wherein B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$.

24. A process according to any one of Claims 20 to 23, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

25. A process according to any one of Claims 20 to 24, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

26. A process according to Claim 20, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents a phenyl group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino

group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a carbamoyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl group.

27. A process according to Claim 26, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

28. A process according to Claim 26 or 27, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

29. A process according to any one of Claims 26 to 28, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

30. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

31. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

32. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

33. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

34. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

35. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the

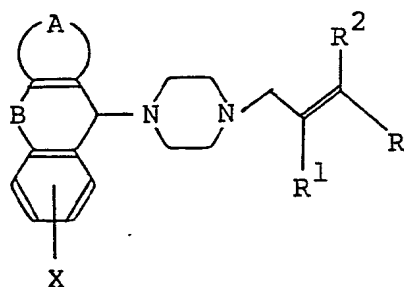
compound is 5-[4-[(E)-3-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl]-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

36. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-[(E)-3-(5-benzothienyl)allyl]piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

37. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-[(E)-3-(7-benzothienyl)allyl]piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

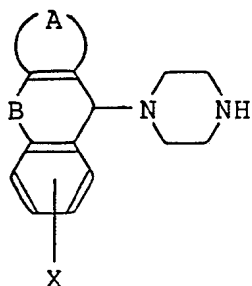
38. A process according to Claim 20, wherein the compound is 5-[4-[(E)-3-(8-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl]-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

39. A process for producing a piperazine derivative represented by the following formula or a salt thereof:

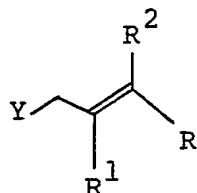


wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring or form a benzene ring substituted by a nitro group, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a protected or unprotected

hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a protected or unprotected amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$, either of which can be in either orientation, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents an aryl or heterocyclic group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a protected or unprotected amino group, a di-(lower alkyl)amino group, a protected or unprotected carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, a lower alkenyloxy group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, or a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl, sulfamoyl or lower alkyl group, which comprises reacting a compound represented by the formula:



wherein A, B and X have the same meanings as defined above, with a compound represented by the formula:



wherein Y represents a removable group, and R¹, R² and R have the same meanings as defined above.

40. A process according to Claim 39, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring.

41. A process according to Claim 39 or 40, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

42. A process according to any one of Claims 39 to 41, wherein B represents a group of the formula -CH₂CH₂-.

43. A process according to any one of Claims 39 to 42, wherein R¹ represents a hydrogen atom.

44. A process according to any one of Claims 39 to 43, wherein R² represents a hydrogen atom.

45. A process according to Claim 39, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula -CH₂CH₂-, R¹ represents a hydrogen atom,

a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents a phenyl group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkoxycarbonyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a carbamoyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl group.

46. A process according to Claim 45, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

47. A process according to Claim 45 or 46, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

48. A process according to any one of Claims 45 to 47, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

49. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine.

50. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine.

51. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the

compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

52. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

53. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

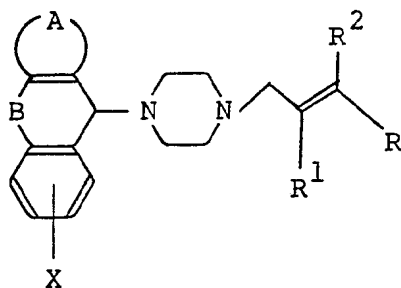
54. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

55. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

56. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(7-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

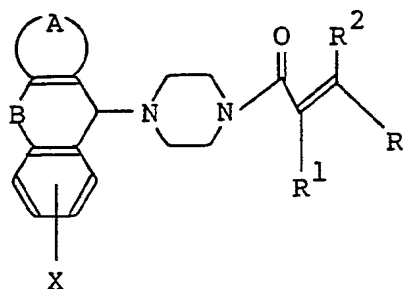
57. A process according to Claim 39, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(8-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

58. A process for producing a piperazine derivative represented by the following formula or a salt thereof:



wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring or form a benzene ring substituted by a nitro group, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a protected or unprotected amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$, either of which can be in either orientation, R¹ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R² represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents an aryl or heterocyclic group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a protected or unprotected amino group, a di-(lower alkyl)amino group, a protected or unprotected carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, a lower alkenyloxy group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower

alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, or a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl, sulfamoyl or lower alkyl group, which comprises subjecting a compound represented by the formula:



wherein A, B, X, R^1 , R^2 and R have the same meanings as defined above, to reduction reaction.

59. A process according to claim 58, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring.

60. A process according to Claim 58 or 59, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

61. A process according to any one of Claims 58 to 60, wherein B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$.

62. A process according to any one of Claims 58 to 61, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

63. A process according to any one of Claims 58 to 62, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

64. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-

[1,2-b]pyridine.

65. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine.

66. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(4-methoxy-3-nitrophenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine.

67. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-pyridine.

68. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine.

69. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl}-piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine.

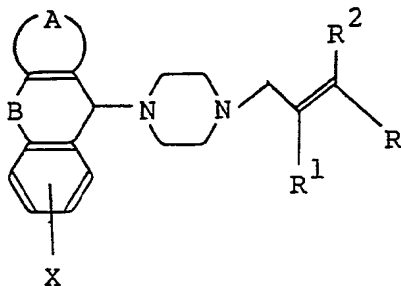
70. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(5-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

71. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the compound is 5-[4-{(E)-3-(7-benzothienyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

72. A process according to Claim 58, wherein the

compound is 5-[4-{(E)-(8-nitro-1-naphthyl)allyl}piperazin-1-yl]-10,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine.

73. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a piperazine derivative represented by the following formula or a salt thereof:



wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring or form a benzene ring substituted by a nitro group, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a protected or unprotected amino group or a nitro group, B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$, either of which can be in either orientation, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents an aryl or heterocyclic group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a protected or unprotected hydroxyl group, a nitro group, a protected or unprotected amino group, a di-(lower

alkyl)amino group, a protected or unprotected carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, a lower alkenyloxy group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, or a substituted or unsubstituted carbamoyl, sulfamoyl or lower alkyl group.

74. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 73, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring.

75. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 73 or 74, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

76. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of Claims 73 to 75, wherein B represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$.

77. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of Claims 73 to 76, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

78. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of Claims 73 to 77, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

79. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 73, wherein A and the two carbon atoms to which A attaches form a pyridine ring, X represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group or a nitro group, B

represents a group of the formula $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$, R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group or a lower alkyl group, R^2 represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, R represents a phenyl group which may be substituted by at least one substituent selected from the group consisting of a halogen atom, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, a lower alkenyl group, a lower acyl group, an aryl group, an aryloxy group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclicoxy group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkoxy carbonyl group, a lower alkylthio group, a lower alkylsulfinyl group, a lower alkylsulfonyl group, a lower alkylsulfonylamino group, a lower alkylenedioxy group, a carbamoyl group and a substituted or unsubstituted lower alkyl group.

80. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 79, wherein X represents a hydrogen atom.

81. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 79 or 80, wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom.

82. A pharmaceutical composition according to any one of Claim 79 to 81, wherein R^2 represents a hydrogen atom.

83. Use of a piperazine derivative or a salt thereof as defined in Claim 1 in manufacture of a therapeutic agent for cerebro-vascular disease or post-cerebro-vascular disease.

84. A derivative as claimed in Claim 1 and substantially as described in the examples.

85. A process as claimed in Claim 20 and substantially as described in the examples.

86. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in Claim 73 and substantially as described in the examples.